密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest

R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce

C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. IOWE, (Hankow)

HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)

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AMERICA HAS A POLICY BUT NO PROGRAM!

"AMERICA has a definite policy toward China based upon the Open Door, but the trouble with America's relations with China now is that America has no program." This statement was recently made by a prominent American newspaper man who has traveled in China almost as extensively as he has traveled in his own land. "The trouble with our State Department and our diplomatic service, is that our officials are tremendously interested in the theory of diplomacy, but have little knowledge about how to get things done." This statement was made by another American newspaper man who knows little about conditions in China from actual contact, but who knows a great deal about political conditions generally in this part of the world. These two statements by trained observers in the field of international politics are significant at this time because they concentrate attention upon the weak point in the relations of the United States toward the present situation of China. America does have a very definite policy toward China based upon the Open Door policy of John Hay and the principles of the Nine Power Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference but if America has any program designed to cope with the present situation which has developed in China, certainly no hint as to the content of that program has come to the attention of the American or other foreign residents of China or the Chinese either.

AMERICA had a program at the Washington Conference and President Harding and the American delegation to the Washington meeting in cooperation with the other nations interested, pushed that program through almost as originally designed. But when China didn't respond or was not able to respond as the designers of America's program hoped, nothing further was done. The result has been a drifting-do-nothing policy which has served to complicate rather than improve the relations of the United States toward this country. And this inactivity on the part of the United States has placed in the hands of the opponents of American policy in this part of the world the ammunition which they needed to combat and undermine American activities in respect to this country. It has tended to cause America's friends among the Chinese including the considerable number of Chinese who have been educated in the United States to lose hope in the ability or inclination of America to effect improvements in this country. And worse it has caused uncertainty on the part of the American residents of China which

has been disastrous to the conduct or extension of business or to the proper conduct or extension of missionary endeavor. American business men who have been extending their activities into West China and have made extensive investments in the trade of that territory do not know whether America is going to stand back of them or whether they are to be forced to withdraw. American missionaries who have built colleges and have established themselves in the interior do not know whether the United States government is going to protect them from banditry and uncontrolled soldiery or whether the United States is going to admit its weakness by asking the missionaries to withdraw to the treaty ports. Business in China requires investment and increasing business additional investments. Under ordinary conditions these investments are fully protected by treaty rights, but under present conditions the business man is in a quandary in regard to his investments because he absolutely has no idea what measure of protection he can be afforded under treaty rights. Therefore, rather than lose all, his business is curtailed and suffers accordingly. Missionary work in China, although not ordinarily considered as such, also constitutes an investment. The American people have probably invested more in China in missionary and educational work than they have invested in a business way. Is the United States government going to permit these investments, business and missionary, to deteriorate and the interior of China to degenerate into anarchy and savagery because of the lack of a program? The present tendency would seem to indicate such!

ONE of the chief evidences of the lack of knowledge of the State Department and American governmental officials generally in respect to conditions in China is shown in the continuance of American participation in the diplomatic fiasco at Peking. America maintains a Minister and an expensive diplomatic establishment in Peking for the purpose of dealing with a Chinese government which has long ago ceased to exist except on paper. Foreign business men residing in China know this, the missionaries know it and worst of all the Chinese know it too, but still the United States and the other foreign governments continue to make themselves ridiculous by maintaining a system or method of dealing with the Chinese government which has had little effect for at least a dozen years. The method of dealing with China through the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps may have been effective at the time of the Boxer rebellion and for a few years thereafter, but the maintenance of the system for the purpose of dealing with China today is laughable to. say the least. What, for instance, would the American people and members of Congress especially think if it became generally known at home that in the diplomatic negotiations connected with the Lincheng Outrage, the great American nation, the strongest power in the world, had to deal with the Chinese government through the Minister from Portugal who happened to be *doyen* of the diplomatic corps?

THE government of China today rests not with Peking, but with General Wu Pei-fu at Loyang, with General Chang Tso-ling at Mukden, with General Chi Shih-yuan at Nanking, with General Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow, with Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming at Canton and a number of others. Everybody knows this and in actual practice recognizes it. The foreign prisoners held by the bandits in Shantung last summer were liberated through the efforts of Mr. John K. Davis, American consul at Nanking in association with the consular representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. If the matter had been left to the American minister and the diplomatic body at Peking they would still be writing notes and the foreign prisoners would in all probability still be at Pao-zu-ku. When Admiral Phelps announced his policy of protecting American lives and property in the Upper Yangtsze district last summer he did it by dealing with General Wu Pei-fu who controls that district. Right now the various governments are dealing direct with General Lu Yung-hsiang, govenor of Chekiang province on the matter of illegal taxation. When the Chinese militarists a few weeks ago threatened to fire on American missionary property at Changsha, Admiral Phelps issued a warning, not to Peking, but to Sun Yat-sen and Wu Pei-fu direct as the officials responsible and the method Admiral Phelps used was effective. When Mr. Karakhan came to China a few months ago as the representative of Soviet Russia to conduct negotiations with China, he first stopped at Mukden and conducted his preliminaries with General Chang Tso-ling and he also sent a delegation to Sun Yat-sen at Canton. Everybody recognizes this condition, so why do the various nations continue to make asses of themselves by maintaining an establishment at Peking which is of no practical value except in a social sense and as a training school for young men entering the diplomatic service! Why not save the expense to the taxpayers at home?

THE coming session of Congress at Washington is likely to be of considerable importance in the relations of America and China owing to several measures concerning American interests in this country being on the schedule for consideration. These include an item in the Naval appropriation budget to construct several patrol boats for service in the protection of American lives and property in the interior of China, a bill which has been before Congress for some time to return the unexpended balance (approximately G. $15,000,000) of the Boxer Indemnity, several amendments to the China Trade Act passed by Congress last year, a measure to improve the status of the U. S. Court for China and a number of other matters. These various measures are bound to receive considerable attention because they involve the appropriation of money. Therefore, the opportunity is propitious for the American interests in China to present their case to Congress and get action. American commercial and missionary interests in China are now practically agreed on the chief principles of what they desire the American government to do out here. This was indicated in recent joint conferences which have been held in Shanghai, Hankow and other places. The next move is to let Congress know what is wanted and since Congress opened the present session on Monday of this week, something should be done along this line at once.

CHINA, AND THE MAN OF DESTINY IDEA

THE recent visit in Italy of King Alphonso and Queen Victoria of Spain accompanied by, or, it might be more correct to say, accompanying the new Premier General Don Miguel Primo de Rivera has received considerable attention of late. At a banquet given by Signor Mussolini in honor of

General Rivera the latter referred to Italy's Dictator-Premier as a "man of destiny." At which encomium we may believe that Signor Mussolini smiled brightly, deprecatingly shrugged his shoulders, and replied, "Et tu, Brute!—Veh iau kha-chee!" or other sweet nothings of similar import. It is just a year since Premier Mussolini's star rose high in the heavens. In November 1922 he and his famous "Blackshirts" marched upon Rome where they ensconced themselves in the seats of power. Parliamentary government for the nonce passed out, and, following somewhat closely the precedents set in ancient Rome, Mussolini was declared Dictator for a year. It was a bloodless revolution, despite the assertions of the enemies of Fascism, and it was a revolution the results of which have been praised by members of practically all classes and parties in the kingdom. When the revolution came a year ago Italy was in about as serious a condition as it is possible to imagine: dirty politics and lack of confidence in the government, industrial and agricultural unrest, war and reconstruction weariness, heavy taxation accompanied by a deficit annually of more than 8,000,000,000 lire, and the sore old quarrel between the Quirinal and the Vatican—all these encouraged the growth of bolshevistic ideas with the latent threat of an overturn of the monarchy and Parliamentary government by a proletarian revolution such as had been staged in Russia. Mussolini and his followers proclaimed the danger of communism with its violence and confusion, and promised a regime of lawful and orderly reconstruction along progressive and economical lines These promises he seems to have redeemed fully during his first year in office.

THE first half of September of this year witnessed a revolution in Spain in many ways similar to that which occurred in Italy a year ago. The conditions in the kingdom were rotten: the Ministry in office was incompetent, mismanagement of the campaign in Morocco had caused much suffering, jealousy and irritation in the army, taxes and levies of troops were being raised which aroused popular discontent, furthermore the lax attitude of the government in respect to social and industrial unrest in large sections of the country, particularly in Barcelona where Syndicalists were on strike—all aroused a discontent among the people and were as dangerous for the country as the condition of affairs in Italy which had immediately preceded the rise of Mussolini. And so a *coup d'Etat* was brought about which resulted in the hurried resignation of the Cabinet, and the coming to power of a military directorate in which all the military districts of Spain are represented. The leader of the movement has been Lieutenant-General Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Barcelona. Bowing, apparently not unwillingly, certainly not unwisely, before the storm, King Alphonso summoned the redoubtable Rivera from Barcelona to Madrid for conference after which he placed him by decree at the head of the government. In this the king followed the the precedent set some ten months earlier by King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. On assuming office General Rivera said: "We are going to dissolve Parliament, not in order to govern without it, but to convoke another and better Cortes which will represent the people's will. If occasion arises, we will not be opposed to giving the new chamber the character of a 'Constituent Cortes'. If we are forced to deviate from the Constitution, we will demand a new Parliament and make another and better Constitution. . . . We are going to organize a sort of national militia like the present Fascisti organizations in Italy".

DURING the past few months revolutions somewhat similar to those in Italy and Spain have taken place Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Turkey. Occurring as these have throughout a large part of the Mediterranean basin accompanied by the accession to power of such men as Mussolini, Rivera, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, many references to the Man of Destiny, such as the one quoted above, have been evoked. These may well turn our minds to a brief consideration of the Great Man interpretation of history. Ever and anon recurs such phrases as Strong Man, Man of Destiny, National Savior, which form the key to a certain school of historical interpretation. The Devil, to give him his due, has undoubtedly been not only a hard worker but an ardent student of Holy Scripture. Some have even hinted that he is the founder and leader of the school of Higher Criticism. Be this as it may, the Devil has certainly found great pleasure and profit in interpreting the Bible to suit himself. A little later to appear on the scene, but no less ardent in their pursuits, have been those students who have attempted to show that all history must be interpreted from the economic point of view. Preceding, and, skipping along with the members of this school of historical interpretation have been those who have looked upon historical development as the result of the lives of great men. "Lives of great men all remind us", sweetly sang the poet Longfellow; but he forgot, or at least failed to mention, that those who are not "great" also "leave foot-prints on the sands of time," and that the paths along which men travel both figuratively and literally are made rather by the footprints of many men of average size mentally and physically than by the heavier prints of the larger footed which prints often become holes and fill with water to the despair of those who follow after. There has been no more ardent admirer of the Great Man in history, and, perhaps, no more vociferous preacher of the heroic than Thomas Carlyle. In his notable work On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the Heroic in History he says at the very beginning: "For, as I take it, Universal History, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones; the modellers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsover the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment of Thoughts that dwelt in the Great Men sent into the world: the soul of the whole world's history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these." Carlyle as a stylist ranks high in literature, but as an historian and an interpreter of history he leaves something to be desired. In Heroes and Hero-Worship Carlyle was quite unconsciously singing the Requiem of the *ancien regime:* for him the French and the Industrial Revolutions did not exist—at least he had not learned their lessons. True it is that the study of biography is of value and that most truly great men are profitable company. But we have gone a long way beyond the stage of interpreting history and human development from the point of view of hero-worship. It is but rarely that we hear nowadays of men of destiny. The "men on horseback" are no longer popular. The reason for this is not far to seek; they have gone out of style. The old-fashioned idea of the heaven-sent ruler—for

that was the real meaning of the idea of the man of destiny—along with that of divine-right monarchy has joined the limbo of exploded theory. With the growth of democratic ideas and the rise of the people to direct and immediate participation in the government under whose direction they live the man on foot is the leader. Being on foot he is able to keep his ear nearer the ground and act accordingly. If he does not he is liable to experience the sensations of the demagogue who saw far ahead a hurrying mob and exclaimed, "I am their leader—I must follow them."

IT may, perhaps, seem contradictory or at least paradoxical in consideration of the revolutions referred to above to say that the day of the Man of Destiny is past. Nevertheless these very events and others which supplement or complement them constitute the basis for the statement. There is a great difference between a man who uses the people as instruments for self-aggrandizement and one who is used by the people to carry out their aims and desires. Given certain conditions such as a strong will, and an impregnable position based on financial and military, and in some cases, hereditary power, and men like Peter the Great, Cromwell, Kwang-Hsu, or even Yuan Shih-kai may *for a time* succeed in carrying out their plans without paying undue regard to the will of the masses. This was more especially the case in the period which preceded the French and the Industrial Revolutions mentioned previously. Those were the good old days before the sleeping beast—the people—had wakened to its power. But even in the cases cited and in others like them it was always a gamble, a matter of luck, as to how long their policies would succeed unless they were consciously or unconsciously based on the will of the people. Peter of Russia succeeded only partially in westernizing his country; a less vigorous soul would have quailed at the task and ignominiously retreated. Cromwell was ahead of his time: he was successful in a limited sense while he lived inasmuch as he had certain devoted followers but a great share of his work was undone after his death because the people were not advanced enough to hold what he had given them. Kwang-Hsu in spite of his imperial position, political power and youthful enthusiasm failed, by no means entirely because of the Empress Dowager's *coup d'etat*. The success of the latter was in itself a symbol of the emperor's ultimate failure had not the empress intervened. The people of China were unprepared to support the changes which Kang Yu-wei advocated and the emperor attempted to execute. When Yuan Shih-kai rose to eminence, ignored Wolsey's advice to Thomas Cromwell and committed the sin of the angels, he also fell like Lucifer never to rise again. Yuan was hailed as the Strong Man of China; he too was a Man of Destiny, but his destiny was not what he had expected it to be.

BUT what of the men whose stars are so brightly shining on the shores of the Mediterranean? A hint has been given above. Even a brief study of their careers and of the conditions amidst which their work has been and is being accomplished, cannot fail to impress a thoughtful student with the feeling that they are not the type of a Bonaparte or of a Yuan Shih-kai. Belief in a man of destiny is a sign of national weariness or of moral decadence or of both. Both Bonapartes ruled at a time when the people were exhausted with war and moral, as well as political confusion. The Bonapartes fell when the people found that they had been fooled and that the old game of imperialism, despotism, and the man of destiny idea was being played. Yuan's rise and fall was in many respects similar, only more meteoric. And still we hear many Chinese and not a few foreigners predicting the advent of a "savior" for China, and the rise of a Strong Man, a Man of Destiny. And still none appears. Why have "saviors" appeared in Turkey, in Italy, in Spain, but none in China? Well, partly at least because the times were ripe, and the preparation of the people constituted the ripeness of the times. Mussolini. Rivera, and even Mustafa Kemal have climbed high because they have sensed the will, the aspirations, and the abilities of their peoples. The two former at least have clearly realized not alone the dangers in the abstract which are inherent in Communism and Bolshevism, and in inert, purposeless government of Bourgeois Ministers but, far more important, they have been able to appreciate the real abilities of the people and the peoples' will, Realizing this they have but rendered themselves the channels through which the peoples have been and still are working out their salvation in their respective countries. The United States has been almost uniquely fortunate throughout its history in avoiding rule by Strong Men and Men of Destiny. These terms have never been popular in America. Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson who ruled the nation in periods of stress and who wielded power greater than is given to most men were never hailed as god-like heroes, Strong Men, Men on Horseback, and Men of Destiny. Each acted with resolution after making sure what the people wanted, and each worked for the good of the people and of the country as a whole. But the American people have always had a will which was not slow in expressing itself. They have developed a rather admirable spirit of self-discipline and a keen interest in the public welfare. They have fostered a real spirit of nationality despite their divergent racial sources. And these characteristics have kept them from sitting down before a difficult problem and concluding, after endless discussion, that "the government is corrupt, and it is very difficult to say what will come of it all. "They have never set themselves down to weep by the waters of Babylon, nor have they as yet constructed or availed themselves of a "wailing wall". Possibly this may explain why no men on horseback, no strong men, no men of destiny have appeared in America, or if they have appeared have not endangered the institutions of the country. Possibly light may also be thrown upon China which will help us to understand why the men of destiny who have appeared in China have failed in recent decades, and why it is unlikely that this country will be "saved" by any one man. The quicker the belief in a Strong Man and a National Savior is exploded the better for the people and the country as a whole. The lean and hungry Cassius sagely remarked, "the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." Socrates taught that the perfection, and salvation is in this case synonymous, of the State lay with the perfection of the individuals who constitute the State. A greater than either of these proclaimed the presence of the Kingdom of God within the individual. And is it not possible that China, old as she is, may nevertheless profit from the wisdom based on experience of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans?

THE EFFECT OF CHINA'S NEW TRADEMARK LAW

IN spite of other defects and omissions China now has a perfectly new and modern Trademark Law which passed Parliament on May 4 of this year,

A translation of the new regulations made under the supervision of Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr. of Shanghai appeared in the issues of the *Review* for November 24 and December 1 and in this week's issue of the *Review* appears the first of a series of articles by Mr. Bryan on the subject of "American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China." Owing to Mr. Bryan's long study and experience as a practicing attorney in Shanghai in the protection of American trademarks in China, we are sure his series of articles will attract considerable attention both in China and in the United States. It is planned to republish the articles together with the new Chinese law and other pertinent legislation on the subject in pamphlet form for the permanent reference of attorneys and business houses interested in the subject. The problem of protecting trade marks in China is a complicated one and long has received the attention of the various chambers of commerce and in addition has received considerable diplomatic attention. The complication comes from the peculiar conditions brought about here due to the various extraterritorial treaties in force between China and other nations. And the complications do not stop with the passage of the new law, according to Mr. Bryan's article, "Foreign powers who have treaties with China providing for extraterritoriality have not as yet agreed that this Act may be enforced against their nationals. It is recommended that trademark owners have their trademarks registered in accordance with this Act in addition to registration, if any, already effected." The very close connection of this matter of trademark protection to the whole fabric of foreign commerce in China is of vital importance and would seem to merit the attention of all foreign merchants as well as their chambers of commerce.

On a Mexican Lake

From the New Republic

If the Chinese had had this lake
When they were young,
What roofs they would have built for beauty's sake,
What songs they would have sung!

But age is such a miracle
Among the wise,
That China for Chapala shall compel
Celestial infancies.

These people too are deep and patient,
Knowing the tune;
And on the evening-lake they are quaintly stationed,
Sailing the full moon.

They sailed from Asia long ago;
Asian they came
To build the roofs and to sing the songs they know
By a later name.

And all the ways that seem so Spanish
Are a disguise,
Are but a hindrance on the limbs and vanish,
Leaving ancestral eyes.

Witter Bynner.

Community Church Holds Dinner

More than 200 members and guests were present at the dinner and business meeting of the Community Church, on the evening of Wednesday., December 6, at the Navy. Y. M. C. A. Following the dinner much business come up for discussion, the most important of which was the decision to be made with regard to the new church building. After many months and meetings of the building committee, Dr. J. B. Fearn (presiding and chairman of the Board), said they were willing to lay their knowledge before the members. A discussion followed and it was unanimously voted that the new Community Church should be constructed in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, thus carrying out the decision of the Building Committee. Seventeen new members were welcomed to the church by the Rev. C. M. Drury. A vote of thanks was made on behalf of C. W. Pettit, secretary, who is leaving shortly for America, on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Pettit and family.

WHOLESALE EDUCATION IN CHINA

Editor, The China Weekly Review:-

Although I know that it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of articles printed in the Review, yet there are so many misstatements in an article in the November 24th issue that I feel you will not take it amiss if I call your attention to some of them.

The article begins on page 517 and purports to be a description of the beginning of a very significant movement in favor of popular education.

It is true that there is such a movement and that it is gaining headway. It is being backed by some of the most influential men in the National Society for the Advancement of Education. Their plans are concrete and the experiments they have carried on to date are convincing. The work in Nanking which the author of the article mistakenly supposed to have been the origin of the movement, is one of the less conspicuous of these experiments.

Credit for kindling interest in this popular education move should go to Mr. James Yen, a graduate of Yale University, who served with the Chinese Labor Corps in France during the war as a Y. M. C. A. secretary. He returned to China with the very strong conviction that there is no hope for China except as the common people might be influenced by better opportunities and higher ideals. Without under-rating the influence of so-called "leaders" he holds to the idea that no significant advance can be expected except as the masses move forward.

He sought for some simple and effective plan of campaign against illiteracy. The "people's thousand-word book" was his first step. The article is mistaken in referring to this as the work of Professors Tao and Chu. This work was published two years ago by the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The first experiment with its use was conducted in Changsha a year and a half ago, with 1400 apprentice boys who were grouped in 40 or 50 schools scattered around over the city. In four months 967 of those boys were able to pass an examination on 1000 characters. A second experiment was carried out in Chefoo last winter on a larger scale. In that city there was no limit to the number of boys who could be secured, for the trades people were entirely won over to the idea of giving their apprentices and workers the minimum of two hours a day required to master the 1000 characters in four months. Then came an experiment which is still under way at Kashing, where over 300 boys and men have learned how to read and write in one class with the use of lantern slides. The work in Nanking has been started more recently. In Hangchow, Hankow, and several other cities, experiments are under way.

In this experimental work, not much of it has gotten to the public. Mr. Yen has been the source of inspiration. He and his associates have produced the material and developed the plans. Until a few months ago the books were published by the Y. M. C. A. press but are now being put out by other publishing houses.

Madam Hsiung Hsi-ling became interested in Mr. Yen's work during the educational campaign in Chefoo and has been close to it since. If I am not mistaken she is the chairman of the popular education committee under the National Society for the Promotion of Education. This development came about in the National Convention of the Educational Association held at Tsinghwa College last summer and was the direct outgrowth of the experiments thus far conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

I present the above limited but correct version of the development of the popular education movement in no spirit of criticism. Neither Mr. Yen nor the Y. M. C. A. is seeking credit for what has been started. No good cause, however, is served by misstatements, and Mr. Chen, the author of the article in question, evidently knew no more of what he was writing about than what he had seen in Nanking. His enthusiasm is all to the good. Perhaps the most significant thing about the popular education movement so far is the fact that everybody gets enthusiastic over it and wants to help. At a time when on most propositions people are pulling in a dozen different directions, that's something to be thankful for.

Very cordially yours,

L. K. Hall.

National Committee, Y. M. C. A., Shanghai
November 28, 1923.

American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

Introduction: It has been stated that the right of property in a trademark is not limited in its enjoyment by territorial bounds, but may be asserted and maintained wherever the law affords remedies for wrongs.[1] This doctrine, however, is true only in a limited sense, for the proprietor of a trademark, good in the market where it is employed, cannot monopolize markets which his trade has never reached.[2] Foreign powers, in view of this doctrine, have by treaty stipulated with China for the protection of trademarks owned by their nationals.

Treaties with China: On October 8, 1902, China agreed by treaty with Great Britain that she would afford protection to trademarks belonging to British subjects and that offices under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs would be established where trademarks belonging to British subjects could be registered.[3] The United States of America soon followed the example of Great Britain and stipulated with China on October 8, 1903, that American trademarks proprietors would be protected, (1) in the exclusive use of any lawful trademarks, the exclusive use of which the owner is entitled in the United States, and (2) in the use of the trademarks adopted and used or intended to be adopted and used as soon as registered. China further agreed to issue proclamations, having the force of law, forbidding the infringement of American trademarks which had been duly registered in compliance with reasonable regulations.[4] On the same day Japan signed with China a treaty similar to the one signed with the United States.[5] The famous most favored nation clause contained in practically all of the Treaties entered into by China with foreign powers gives the right of protection to practically all nationals owning trademarks in China. The Treaties, however, give protection to foreign trademarks only as against Chinese and citizens of powers not having Treaties with China providing for extraterritoriality. In view of this state of affairs, Great Britain, the United States of America, Denmark, Italy, France, The Netherlands and Japan have mutually exchanged reciprocal notes wherein it is agreed that trademarks owned by their respective nationals will be protected in accordance with the law of the forum.[6]

The Act of 1904. China in order to carry out the stipulations in her Treaties with foreign powers regarding trademarks enacted on October 23, 1904, an experimental law providing for the registration and protection of Chinese and foreign trademarks.[7] This law provides that anyone desiring the exclusive use of a trademark must first register same in accordance with the law;[8] that a distinctive design or emblem employed in combination or individually constitute the essential features of a trademark;[9] that the Board of Commerce will establish a Bureau for registration of trademarks under the control of the Maritime Customs at Tientsin and Shanghai;[10] that trademarks must be registered according to a certain procedure set forth in the Act;[11] that trademarks consisting of Government seals, flags or banners cannot be registered as trademarks;[12] that the owner of a trademark shall be allowed the exclusive use thereof for twenty years from date of registration, provided application is not made and granted for renewal.[13]; and that suit may be brought for infringement.[14] The Act further provides that in case suit is brought against a foreigner for infringement of trademark that a Chinese Magistrate shall sit together with the judicial officer of the foreign defendant, and that in case the defendant is Chinese the judicial representative of the plaintiff's Goverment shall sit with the Chinese Magistrate.[15] The Act still further provides that anyone guilty of infringing another's trademark shall be subject upon conviction to imprisonment for not more than one year and to pay a fine of not more than Taels three hundred.[16] This law was never approved by the foreign powers and was allowed to be passively repealed by failure to enforce. It would appear, however, that the sections of the law which provide for the establishment of a Bureau for Registration of Trademarks under the control of the Customs at Shanghai and Tientsin are enforced provisionally.

The Act of 1923: On May 4, 1923, there was published in the Chinese Government Gazette a Trademark Law duly passed by the Chinese Parliament at Peking and promulgated by the President on May 3, 1923. The more important provisions of this law provide in brief, that anyone desiring the exclusive use of a trademark must register same in accordance with the law;[17] that certain devices, such as Government emblems, flags and seals, or those which are identical with or similar to marks used for identical goods, are not valid trademarks[18]; that registration of trademarks used in good faith for five years before the promulgation of the law should be registered within six months thereafter;[19] that foreigners desiring to avail themselves of Treaty provisions may apply for registration in accordance with the Act;[20] that trademarks may be registered at the Trademark Bureau in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Act;[21] that three trademark Judges shall hear cases of interference, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce;[22] and that anyone infringing a trademark shall upon conviction be punished by penal servitude for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.[23] On May 8, 1923, the President promulgated detailed Regulations for enforcement of the Act. Foreign powers who have Treaties with China providing for extraterritoriality have not as yet agreed that this Act may be enforced against their nationals. There is no doubt that this Act is in force as against Chinese. Whether or no the sections contained therein relating to registration are in force where nationals of Treaty Powers are concerned is doubtful. It is recommended that trademark owners have their trademarks registered in accordance with this Act in addition to registration, if any, already effected.

(This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Bryan on the subject of "American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China." In the Review for November 24 and December 1, appeared the translation of the new Chinese Trade Mark Law which was adopted by Parliament on May 4, 1923. Mr. Bryan is a member of the American law firm of Davies and Bryan of Shanghai.)

1. Vol. 26 Ruling Case Law, page 839.
2. Hanover Star Milling Co. vs. Metcalf, 240 U. S., page 403.
3. Sino-British Treaty, Article VII, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 342.
4. Sino-American Treaty of 1903, Article IX, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 423.
5. Sino-Japan Treaty of 1903, Article V, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 411.
6. Note between Belgium and the United States, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 543; Note between Denmark and Great Britain, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 547; Note between Italy and the United States, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 547: Note between the United States and France, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 539; Note between the United States and The Netherlands, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 540; Note between France and Japan, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 798.
7. Singer on Trademarks, page 130.
8. See Article I of Law of October 23, 1904.
9. Article I, Law of October 23, 1904.
10. Article II, Law of October 23, 1904.
11. Articles III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, Law of October 23, 1904.
12. Article VIII, Law of October 23, 1904.
13. Articles IX and X, the Law of October 23, 1904.
14. Article XIX, the Law of October 23, 1904.
15. Article XX, the Law of October 23, 1904.
16. Article XXI, the Law of October 23, 1904.
17. Article I, Act of 1923.
18. Article II, Act of 1923.
19. Article IV, Act of 1923.
20. Article VI, Act of 1923.
21. See Detailed Regulations of the Law.
22. Article XXX to XXXV, Act of 1923.
23. Articles XXXIX and XXXX, Act of 1923

Admiral Phelps Honor Guest at Luncheon

A large number of members and guests were present at the luncheon tendered Admiral W. W. Phelps, who has been recently relieved as Commander of the Yangste Patrol, by the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion, on Friday, December 7, at the Hotel Parisien. Members of the Executive Committee of the United Services, the British war veterans organization, and Commander Greene, resident British Naval Officer, Commander Browning, resident American Naval Officer, and the commanders of the U. S. S. *Pigeon* and *Penguin* were the guests. Admiral and Mrs. Phelps plan to sail on Saturday, December 8, by way of Suez for Washington.

Westinghouse Heads Visit China on Trip Around World

General Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and L. A. Osborne, president of Westinghouse Electric International Company and first vice-president of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, left Shanghai this week after a brief visit in China on their way around the world. While in Japan, working arrangements were consummated between Westinghouse interests and the Mitsubishi and Takata and Sons, and attention was given to special business resulting from the earthquake at Tokio. The visit to China purports no special business in hand or contemplated development, Westinghouse directors feeling that their present China policy and organization are adequate to handle all the business it is possible to do under the unsettled conditions prevailing here.

General Tripp has long been associated with various electrification projects. He advised and directed the financing, organization and reorganization of some of the largest public utility corporations in the world. He was prominently identified with the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, representing Stone and Webster of Boston, who were retained by the bondholder's committee. In 1912, he resigned from the vice-presidency of the Stone and Webster Management Association and of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation to accept the position as chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

L. A. Osborne, president of Westinghouse Electric International Company

General Guy E. Tripp, chairman, board of directors, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

Mr. L. A. Osborne, besides being president of the Westinghouse Electric International Co., which is the export organization of the Westinghouse Company, and first vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. (the parent company), is also a director in a large number of the twenty-five different manufacturing concerns owned by the parent company. After graduating from Cornell University, Mr. Osborne joined the Westinghouse organization more than thirty years ago. He organized and installed in 1895 the production system which is still being used throughout their numerous factories, with slight changes that were necessary in order to meet the enormous increase in volume that has taken place since its original conception. Mr. Osborne has at all times been active as a director in the development of this great concern from a commercial and organization standpoint rather than from an engineering standpoint. During the World War the Springfield factory of the company was, under the direction of Mr. Osborne, turned into an arm producing plant, and was one of the great factors in furnishing arms to not only the American Army but to the Allies.

Questioned regarding the interest taken by Westinghouse in export business generally and to China particularly, Mr. Osborne stated that about 10 percent of the company's business is export. Though not a comparatively large portion of their entire business, export trade is highly valued as a desirable balance to fluctuating demand in America. Many foreign firms are only interested in exporting when the demand at home is slack, with the result they are not adequately prepared to do business profitably when the need arises. Westinghouse long ago discovered the folly of such a policy, and at present encourages its organizations abroad by giving precedence to their orders. Emergency orders from Japan are being given precedence over all orders for the present.

The business arrangements made in Japan with the Mitsubishi Company which brings together into partnership the firms of Mitsubishi, Takata and Westinghouse are not of general significance to the development of the company's business throughout the world. Westinghouse capital has been put into this firm and it has been given exclusive rights to use Westinghouse Patents in Japan with certain exceptions. Westinghouse will continue to deal directly in Japan in all products not manufactured by the Mitsubishi Company

The Japanese Company, which is already manufacturing a moderate line of apparatus, will gradually extend and will devote itself for some time at least to those lines of manufacture upon which competition is the most keen in Japan.

It is not likely that for some time they will be in a position to provide equipment for very large electrical products, as such material can only be manufactured in very large works and in large quantities to be profitable, and until the Japanese market justifies the investment of capital to a much larger extent than at present such special lines will continue to be imported by Westinghouse.

Westinghouse at present does not contemplate any manufacturing operations in China, and would not so long as present political and economic conditions are as they are.

Mr. Osborne expressed the hope that China's financial and other difficulties would soon be resolved and that the progress which the country is bound to attain might be early realized.

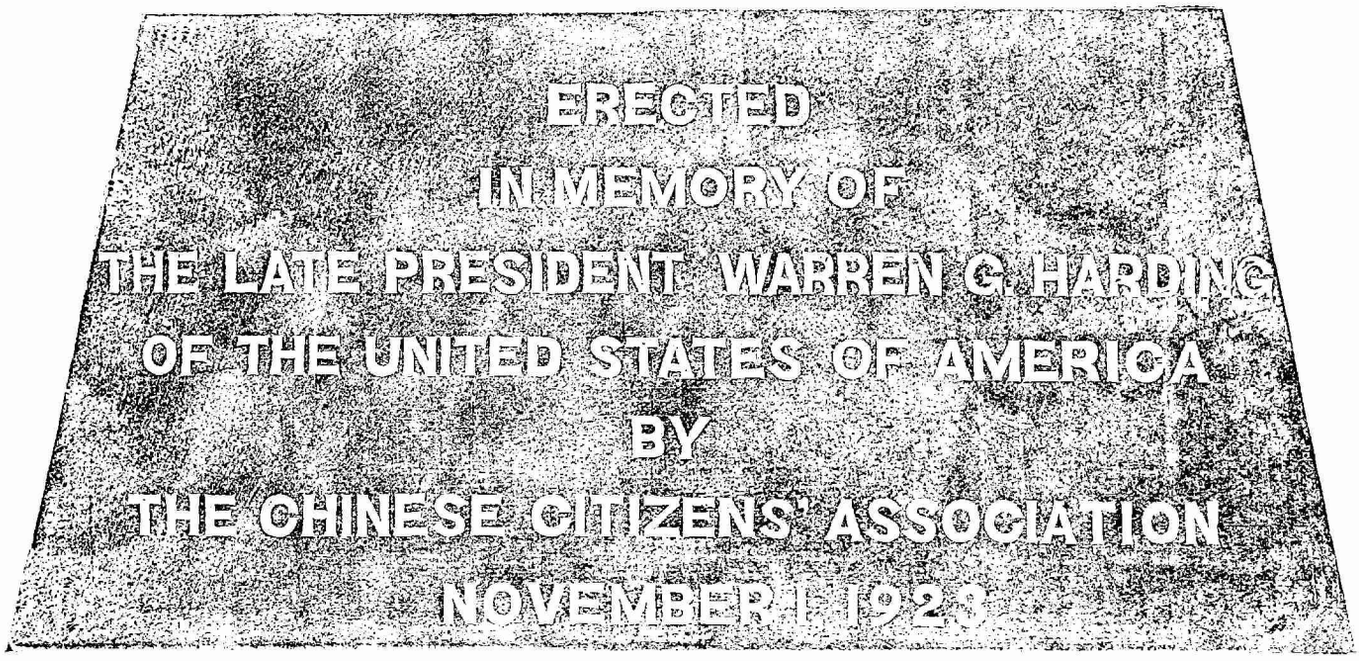
American Trade with the British Colonies

Trade of the United States with the British colonies, protectorates and dependencies, which have recently been in conference in London, has more than doubled since the beginning of the war. The total trade with the 25 British colonies, protectorates, etc,. named in the official records of our foreign commerce, was in the fiscal year 1923 $1,754,000,000 as against $814,000,000 in 1913, an increase, measured in dollar value, of 115% in the 10 year period, while our total foreign trade in the same period showed an increase of 81%. Our exports to these 25 British colonies, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, totaled $911,000,000 in 1923 as against $536,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 70% in stated value. The imports from the colonies in question were in 1923 $843,000,000 against $278,000,000 in 1913, an increase of slightly more than 200%.

This bigger percentage of gain in our imports from these British dependencies scattered the world over is due in large degree to the growing demand of our manufacturing industries for the classes of material of which they are large producers. Rubber is now chiefly produced under the British flag in the Malayan Peninsula and in a lesser degree other of the British colonies in that part of the world. Of jute and jute bags and bagging we are very greatly increasing our consumption and practically all of that material originates in British India. Wool, of which we are steadily increasing our demands upon the outside world, comes to us in large quantities from certain of the British colonies, notably Australia and New Zealand.

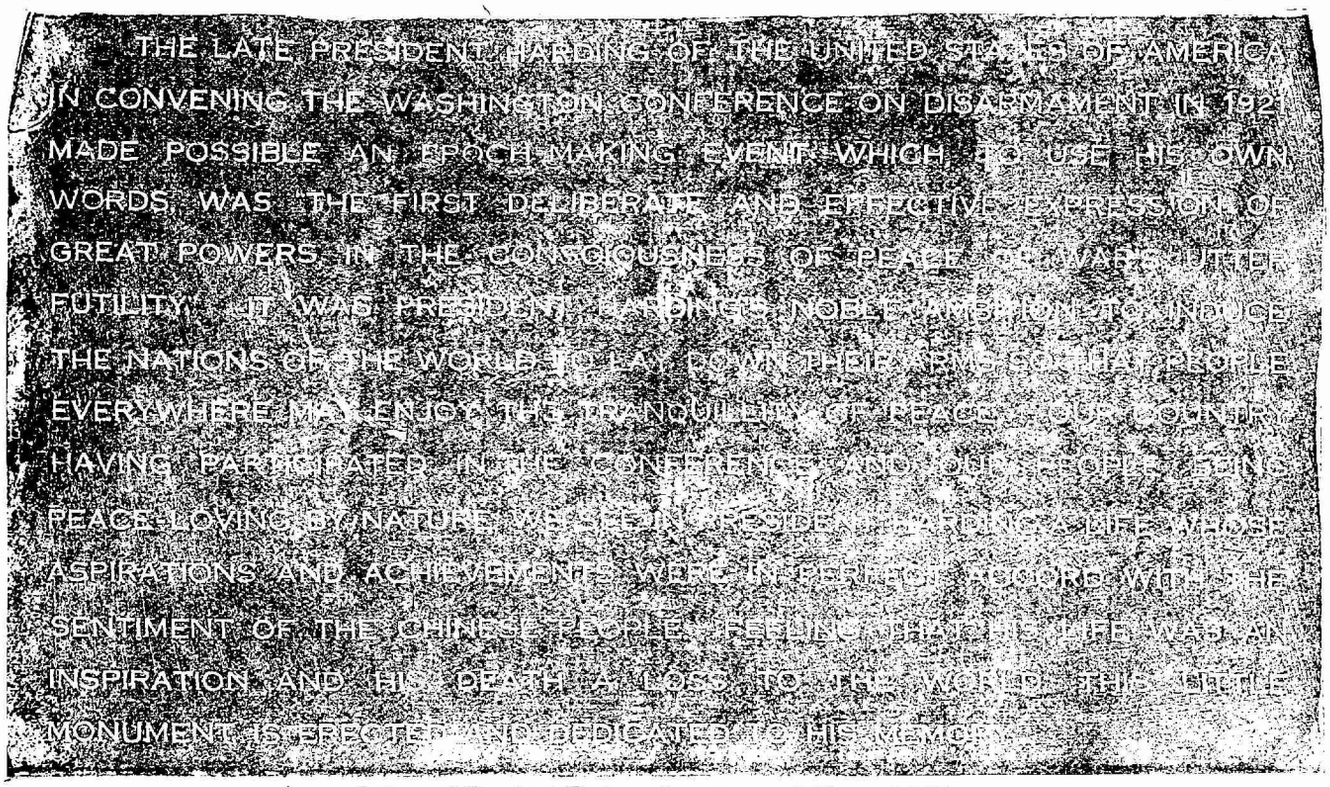
China Honors Peace Efforts of Harding

BY PEI-YU CHEN

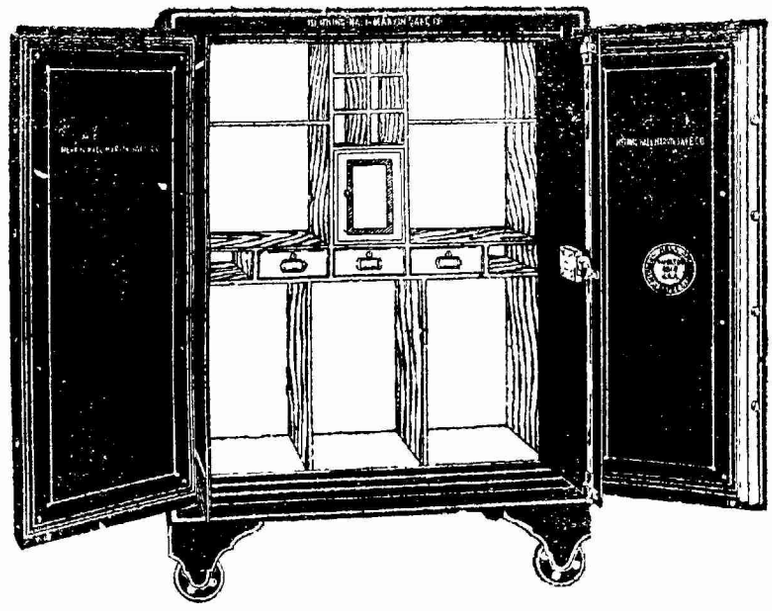


Inscription on front of Harding Memorial in Peking

The Chinese people are usually very outspoken and their outspokenness has again and again been manifested by their way of expressing gratitude to their friends as well as resentment to their foes. The Chinese have boldly acknowledged the late President Warren G. Harding of the United States as a world leader for his merit in calling the Washington Conference for the limitation of armaments of nations and the problems of the Far East. To be sure there is nothing short of honor to recognize such a personality as Mr. Harding as a world leader who himself was a citizen of the world and for the world. But to erect a stone monument to the honor of the chief executive of a foreign nation, in its national park in the capital, the Central Park of Peking, in which the Temple of Ancestors of the Tsing dynasty is also located. No act of the Chinese could be more expressive of appreciation. The monument will be handed down for years and centuries to come, during which Sino-American friendship will be preserved and fostered. American prestige in China will be enhanced forever. On Sunday, November 18, a crowd of more than ten thousand people of all classes of the Peking community gathered together in the Central Park to witness the ceremony of the unveiling of the Warren G. Harding Memorial Tablet erected by the Chinese People's Diplomatic Association. It was a solemn and impressive affair. It was a celebration and a mourning. It was an expression of profound sorrow for the death of the executive chief of a friendly Power who, to use the words of Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, was "preeminently the friend and helper of China, full of the milk of human kindness." Yet it was also a lamentation of the helplessness of their own country which is surrounded by a number of encroaching foreign nations


THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN CONVENING THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN 1921
MADE POSSIBLE AN EPOCH MAKING EVENT WHICH TO USE HIS OWN
WORDS WAS THE FIRST DELIBERATE AND EFFECTIVE EXPRESSION OF
GREAT POWERS IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF PEACE OR WAR'S UTTER
FUTILITY IT WAS PRESIDENT HARDING'S NOBLE AMBITION TO INDUCE
THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS SO THAT PEOPLE
EVERYWHERE MAY ENJOY THE TRANQUILITY OF PEACE OUR COUNTRY
HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THIS CONFERENCE AND ONE PEOPLE BEING
PEACE LOVING BY NATURE WE THE CHINESE PEOPLE REGARDING A LIFE WHOSE
ASPIRATIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS WERE IN PERFECT HARMONY WITH THE
SENTIMENT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE DEEPLY MOURN HIS DEATH AS AN
INSPIRATION AND HIS DEATH A LOSS TO THE WORLD THIS LITTLE
MONUMENT IS ERECTED AND DEDICATED TO HIS MEMORY

Appreciation of Harding Engraved on Face of Memorial Monument



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externally and torn to pieces by dissenting, heartless militarists internally. They remembered when the invitation of President Harding to the Washington Conference first reached China in 1921, the whole nation embraced it as a rare opportunity to get a square deal with the foreign Powers and welcomed it as the only sensible proposal to solve the differences between nations. But at present, when reports are in circulation that the Powers are persuading the Washington government to call another international conference in the American capital to consider questions relating to the internal disorder of China, they abhore it, for they are quite aware of the ways and methods of foreign countries in their dealings with China. They discern at once the ultimate motive that promoted the proposal other than what is stated in public. They are of the conviction that no international gathering which is not initiated by true Americans, conducted in American method and perpetuated by the American spirit, should adopt the name of Washington Conference which has been already consecrated to the late President Harding.

The memorial service was held in the afternoon at about 3:30 o'clock at which time Dr. Schurman, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and Mr. Peck, the Chinese Secretary, and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Foreign Minister, and his secretaries arrived.

The hall was fittingly decorated and there was an elevated platform on which Dr. Schurman and Dr. Koo rendered their speeches. On the wall in the center back, a large protrait of President Harding hung. It was decorated in buntings and colors. General Ting Ching, being chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Chinese People's Diplomatic Association, introduced the speakers. Dr. Schurman spoke in English and his Chinese secretary rendered it into Chinese; Dr. Koo spoke in Chinese and it was translated into English.

In his speech, Dr. Schurman announced his acceptance of the high tribute that the Chinese people paid the late President Harding and the cordial compliments to the nation of the United States. At the very outset of his speech, he exalted Confucius, the Great Sage of China, by saying that "being convened on the 2400th anniversary of the death of Confucius, the Washington Conference applied to the Chinese questions those principles of independence, mutual consideration, and justice which that Great Sage had proclaimed as the foundation alike of the family and the state." Then he enumerated the benefits that the Washington Conference had conferred upon China and concluded it by saying that "President Harding passed away before seeing the perfect fruits of his labors on behalf of China. But he beheld them with the eye of faith." Dr. Koo followed with a shorter talk but no less eloquent in praising the late President of the United States.

The Memorial Tablet itself is made of white marble. It is in fact a miniature of the Washington Monument in the American capital, being a square column pointing at the top mounted on a square marble base on the four sides of which are carved the inscriptions both in English and in Chinese of a tribute to Mr. Harding. Then this base is again mounted on a piece of still larger square marble that forms the foundation of the whole edifice. The whole monument is surrounded about five feet apart from it by eight granite pillars about two feet high joined together with iron chains. On the front face of the column are the following words in Chinese inscribed in gold "Memorial Stone to the late President Harding of the United States." On the back of the column, the date of erection is carved in Chinese.

Revised Constitution of American Woman's Club

The revision of the constitution was the special subject under discussion at the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, December 4, in the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn called the meeting to order at 4:45 o'clock, and brought up the question of the revision and the proposed amendments were read and discussed in detail. In connection with becoming a member of this organization, it was decided that the person applying for membership, in order to become a member must be a resident in Shanghai for three months, and six months in China. Several announcements were made by the various departments as to meetings and Dr. Fearn announced that the regular Christmas party would be given this year as previously, date and place to be decided later. The Art Department met on Thursday afternoon at the club rooms, when plans will be discussed as to the best program for the coming year.

Acclimatization of American Cotton in China

BY E. L. SUN, B. A., M. S.

(Professor of Farm Crops and Cotton Specialist, Southeastern University)

THE College of Agriculture of National Southeastern University has undertaken. since 1920, the work of acclimatizing American cotton in China. The result shows that not only quality and productiveness have been preserved but the method of culture has been improved also. It further differentiates itself very evidently from what has been obtained through the old careless method of planting and cultivating American cotton as formerly practised in various parts of China.

Before starting, the College ascertained that scientific breeding is the very key to the success of acclimatization work. To avoid mixing, no two varieties were planted in adjacent fields. To prevent self-deterioration due to the change of environment, the off-type were rogued in consecutive years. For stabilizing the original qualities, the pure-line selection method has been so far practised. With systematic extension, the community system of pure seed has been practised. All this makes the College successful in this undertaking.

The College has so far acclimatized two varieties of American cotton namely Trice and Acala. Both are prolific and suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of the cotton-belt in China. In the spring of 1920, the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association bought seeds of these two varieties directly from America. Acala was planted in the cotton experiment station at Hungwumen, Nanking, while Trice was planted in the Kiangpu cotton station. It was in this year that the cotton breeding work made its beginning. In the next year, the College was asked to manage all the cotton experiment stations of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. Thereafter, the Hungwumen station was still devoted to Acala; while Trice was planted not only in Kiangpu but also in the stations in Shanghai, Wuchang, and Chengchow, where acclimatization work was carried on under various appropriate conditions.

Hungwumen station has been devoted to the breeding of Acala only. Trice selection has been practised there for four years already. The area this year for multiplying the pure lines is about 16 mow of land. The average length of staple is above 1-1/8 inches and the lint percentage is from 33 to 35. All good qualities, such as early maturity, productiveness, big boll, etc. have been preserved and gradually become more and more improved. The next year seeds will be sufficient for 300 mow of land.

Trice, however, has been acclimatized in five stations. Two of these stations, namely Chengchow and Kiangpu, are especially influential and of good fame.

In the first year when Trice was planted at the Kiangpu station, roguing was seriously done. In this process, all off-types were plucked off. The number of plants rogued was about 23 percent. In the second year, seeds from this station were planted in the Shanghai, Wuchang, and Chengchow stations, and roguing was again done in the fields. The percentage rogued this year was from 12 to 20. Pure line selection began this year also. In the third year, roguing was still carefully carried on in all the four stations and the percentage rogued was from 5 to 12. The results of the first year progeny tests which began this year in various stations were fine. The Paoting station was established in the same year. Seeds from the Chengchow station were then supplied to this new station. Both line selection and roguing were practised there since its establishment. In the fourth year, the percentage of rogues was reduced from two to five and the second year progeny tests were also successful.

As a result of the four years' roguing and selection of the Trice cotton, the number of rogues or off-types becomes so small that the degree of purity of plants is now above 95 percent. Such result of acclimatization work is quite discriminative when compared with what the ordinary farmers and the improper managed experiment stations have got in planting American cotton. The following items show clearly that the Trice cotton acclimatized by the College is much superior to the deteriorated American cotton found in many a field of farmers:

1. There are very few vegetative limbs in the improved Trice plant.
2. It matures early.

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3. It has a high yielding capacity.
4. It maintains an average lint-length of one inch.
5. Its lint-percentage is kept above 28 percent.
6. The plants grown in a field are pretty uniform.

The results of the pure line selections are still more encouraging. Seeds from the best line in each station will be sufficient to plant from ten to twenty mow in the next spring. Plants grown from these seeds are not only very pure and uniform, but they also mature decidedly earlier than the rogued stock. The average length of staple is maintained at about one inch, but the uniformity of length has been improved with the standard that staples on the same seed should not vary over one-sixth of an inch, while staples from different seeds of the same line not over one-fourth of an inch. The percentage of lint has also been raised above thirty without diminishing the size of seeds. It is believed that these pure lines of Trice cotton will before long become improved strains of better quality, higher productiveness, and better adapted to the local conditions of the various parts of China than the original imported stock.

The community pure seed system has been started this year in Kiangpu and Chengchow and a considerable amount of pure Trice seeds has been distributed among the community. About three thousand and two hundred catties of such seeds were distributed this year to 109 farming families in the vicinities of Kiangpu station. The number of mow devoted to the growing of this cotton was 483. A cotton ginning house is held in the station where all seed-cotton of the local farmers can be ginned there with care. In this way, the pure-seed system will never be broken.

Chengchow adopted this community pure-seed system last year. About one thousand and three hundred catties of acclimatized Trice seeds were distributed to 47 farm families in the vicinity not more than five li away from the station. 319 mow of land were used for planting such cotton. This year, however, the scope of the work was very much enlarged. All those who live less than ten li away from the station had the privilege of using the seeds from the station. There were 191 farmers receiving 7300 catties of seed from the station and taking 1386 mow of land for the planting. Further, in the ten near-by districts of Chengchow ten seed-farms were established, one in each district, for the purpose of multiplying the seeds from the main station. Hence in the vicinity of Chengchow, the influence of planting acclimatized Trice seeds becomes so great and secure that the deteriorated American cotton has all been displaced and even the unimproved Chinese cotton becomes gradually out of place.

The Trice cotton acclimatized in the Chengchow station yields much more than the local Chinese varieties. The yield of seed-cotton per mow in the station is about 90 catties, though sometimes it is as high as 140. With the Chinese cotton seeds, the farmer gets only 54 catties per mow, whereas with the Trice seeds from the station, he at least gets 79. Not only this matter of high yield but also the good quality of staple make Trice a very significant and promising cotton variety in that region. The Yifeng Cotton Mill at Chengchow is glad to pay one cent more for one catty of the seed-cotton of Trice than for one of the Chinese seed-cotton, and four dollars more for one picul of lint of Trice cotton.

The College has laid emphasis on method of culture as well as on breeding. Formerly when American cotton was first planted in China, wide spacing of plants was generally practised. The space between rows was usually three feet (Chinese foot) and that between plants in the row was two feet. As a result, the plants made too much vegetative growth and matured late. Again, topping and pruning were common practises in former days. Such practises not only took too much time but narrowed the limit of efficiency per laborer. But it was proved by the College at all its stations that 2-2 1/2 feet and 8-12 inches (Chinese inch, one-tenth of a foot) are best spacings between rows and between plants in the row respectively, and also that topping in no way increases the yield. Such information benefits the farmers a great deal. As to the applying of manure, the different stations of the College undertake various fertilizing experiments in their respective soils. Thus far, two manure formulas can be recommended to the farmers:

1. To the sandy loam soil in the vicinity of Nanking there should be applied in each mow of land three piculs of farm manure, one picul of ash, sixty catties of cotton seed, and twenty catties of ground bone.

2. To the poor sand soil of Chengchow, there should be applied in one mow five piculs of farm manure, sixty catties of cotton seed meal, twenty catties of ground bone. In addition, the stalks and roots of the previous crop should be returned to the soil.

Nor did the College overlook the importance of improving farm implements for cultivating American cotton. The American five-tooth cultivator is adaptable to this country. With it, one can cultivate three mow in one hour. Farmers have good interest in this cultivator, and so more than one hundred of such implements of home manufacture have been sold from the College. The seed-planter is also a work-saving implement and will gradually be found in common practice.

In a word, the College acclimatizes the American cotton from the standpoint of both scientific breeding and cultivation. Breeding alone has made the acclimatization work very successful and has preserved good qualities while good methods of cultivation have reduced the cost of production and increased the net profit. Though the work during these four years has not been extensive enough, the steps so far followed by the College in acclimatizing American cotton are nevertheless the right ones which will surely lead the College to further advancement in this undertaking.

Nanking, China, November 30, 1923.

Shanghai Welcomes Captain Dollar

Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar shipping and lumber and allied interests who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago for an inspection of his company's business in this part of the world and for the inauguration of the new round-the-world passenger and cargo service soon to be started, was entertained by the American community at a dinner given at the New Carlton Cafe on Monday evening December 4. The dinner was given by members of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the American Association of China and their guests and was attended by more than 200 persons. Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association presided and introduced S. Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council who introduced Captain Dollar.

Among those present were John Prentice, chairman of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., another veteran shipping man, Admiral W. W. Phelps, the retiring commander of the American naval squadron on the Yangtze, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, and E. S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General. Seated directly in front of Captain Dollar was his son, J. Harold Dollar, vice-president of the Robert Dollar Company, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China.

Mr. Fessenden in introducing Captain Dollar said he had heard men discuss somewhat airily the rapid growth of Shanghai, but those who had looked into the causes of the rapid growth knew that it was due to courage, brains and initiative of men who had the courage and daring to use their activities to develop the city. Many men had contributed to Shanghai's development but there was not one who had done so much as Captain Dollar. He was out in Shanghai at the present time at the culmination of his life dream to have two great lines of steamers running round the world in opposite directions, and it was one of the most wonderful achievements they had witnessed.

Amidst great applause Captain Dollar then delved into his sketch of the past, present and future of the Pacific Ocean commerce. He emphasized over and over again that he believed the center of world trade was changing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he promised his audience a greater volume of trade than was ever known. "The trade that will one day cross this ocean will be so great that when I sat down and tried to estimate it I found it was beyond my comprehension." said the veteran shipowner.

He was full of appreciation for the great development in ocean trade in the Pacific within the last half century. Seventy years ago Perry opened two ports in Japan at the point of his guns because the Japanese did not want to open the country to foreign commerce. That was the beginning of the Pacific era and Captain Dollar spoke with pride of the start made by the Japanese themselves with the yacht presented by Queen Victoria to the Mikado—the vessel was the foundation of the Japanese fleet.

The Pacific Mail steamers started crossing the Pacific sixty years ago, he said. They had four steamers which boasted of a total cargo capacity of 10,000 tons—2,500 tons each. "Now we have steamers of 14,000, 15,000 and 16,000 tons each crossing the ocean," he said. Thirty five-years ago the Canadian Pacific Railways sent their first steamer to the Orient from Vancouver—then known as *Port Woodhead*. In the last eight years they had increased 51 percent.

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Dealing with the big growth and the promise of the future for Shanghai, Captain Dollar quoted some figures. Entrances and clearances in the past forty years had increased 636 percent. Shanghai, for instance, two years ago cleared a total of 27,500,000 tons, while New York, which had the largest clearances in the world to-day, only cleared 31,500,000 tons last year. Shanghai was, therefore, only 4,000,000 tons from being the largest port in the world. Hongkong was always known to be ahead of Shanghai, but the latest figures were only 22,000,000 tons.

To drive home his point about the change of world trade Captain Dollar quoted the traffic of the Panama Canal and Suez Canal. In 1914, before Panama Canal was open to traffic, the tonnage passing through Suez was 19,000,000: 1921, Suez 18,000,000, Panama 11,500,000: 1922, Suez 21,000,000, Panama 13,000,000. Captain Dollar said the figures for the first nine months of this year, if maintained for the whole year, would reach a total of 25,500,000 tons for Panama Canal.

Captain Dollar is a strong advocate of the English-Speaking Union. He said he was the first life member to join for he was convinced that nothing will bring peace to the world as a union of English-speaking peoples. By union I don't mean a political or a commercial union," he said, "but by a pulling together. When the English-speaking nations, of the world are together war will be just about impossible, he said, a remark which met with loud applause.

He was loud in his praises for the late President Harding, who, he said, would be remembered and recognized by future ages for one of the greatest acts ever accomplished—the Four-Power treaty which put off the fear of war between America and Japan far away and perhaps for ever.

Captain Dollar uttered a few words of criticism against the American shipping laws, and pointed out that there were no privately-owned passenger steamers, flying the American flag, operating on the Pacific at present, and there were only two privately owned steamers on that ocean. These two were owned by the Dollar Line. The passenger lines were operating with a government fund of $50,000,000 to fall back on. "We don't want a subsidy," he said. "We want equality with the other nations. That's all we want."

Without presuming to speak learnedly on conditions in China Captain Dollar was optimistic of the outcome of the present depression. "If we could get the tuchuns and hang every one of them to telegraph poles we could soon settle the job," he said, but although he considered conditions in China were much worse than in Japan, which was suffering from the earthquake, he thought everything would come right in time.

The Chinese were a race who had withstood shock after shock, and weathered all kinds of tempests, but had survived, and he had not the least doubt that peace would come yet. "We must wait for the turn of the tide," he told his audience, and stay with the job. What China greatly needs is a federal government powerful enough to enforce its will. I admit there are dark clouds hanging over but I think I can see beyond the clouds and promise you that there is going to be sunshine."

Britain's Noted Factory Inspector in Shanghai

Dame Adelaide Anderson, Great Britain's Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, has arrived in Shanghai, coming to the Far East by way of Capetown, Africa, and plans to study factory and labor conditions in Shanghai and vicinity after an extensive study made in Capetown, Australia, and Hongkong. Each place presents a different problem and in that way Shanghai might have some new solution for her respective labor problems, as no nation is without them, to offer to the rest of the world. Dame Anderson reached here on Saturday, December 2, from Hongkong, and plans to remain for several months, after which time she will go to Japan. She comes to China at the invitation of the National Christian Council and will sit with the Commission on Child Labor called by the Shanghai Municipal Council, beginning this week.

Dame Anderson is not the pioneer worker in this line in England, as preceding her were the Misses Abraham and Patterson, who started their work in connection with factory life, as it especially affects women and children, in the year of 1893, taking in the territories of both England and Scotland. Dame Anderson during the course of an informal talk at the Foreign Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday afternoon, to press representatives, outlined the history of the labor problem in factories in England and homes, as she had found it during her long period of study. She emphasized the fact that she only comes to China to offer her knowledge and experience gained from dealing with problems relative to factory employment in England, in case it is desired. She plans while here to make an intensive study of the child labor problem, factory life, and make a survey of the factories. Following this if the authorities desire any of her previous experience in dealing with the various problems, gained from many years as lady inspector in England, she shall gladly give same.

Many towns in England were loath to take on new suggestions but finally found that in preserving the life of the employees, there was sufficient compensation. The first inspectors of the factories there were Justices of the Peace. However, it was later found this was inadvisable as the proper amount of time couldn't be given to this work, and factory owners wanted someone to give their entire time and offer solutions. Then trained experts who knew the value of short hours, regulations as regarding ventilation, hygiene, etc., were employed. England was the first country to adopt the factory system, and other countries were soon to follow, upon observing the good results brought about.

In honor of Dame Anderson, a dinner was given jointly by the National Christian Council, the National Committee, Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A. at the Navy Y. on Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

$ 1,500.00

For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

◉文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

徵得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前無論中國人或外人之僑居中國者皆可應徵惟文稿必須於民國十三年即一九二四年一月一日以前寄交敝報主筆彼時由評判員一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元)之諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)注意現在國內之實情形(二)採取一種利於實行之(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國(一)安治憲之將其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報披露并將其文稿用中文或英文均可惟用英文者須用打字機清稿(二)不拘長短惟文意最清晰朗達者當然較爲能得(三)將來擔任評判諸君爲中英美三國人與當今中外政治(四)毫無關係者(五)讀者之注意(一)址書於另一紙上單獨用一信封封固附同文稿寄交本(二)其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住(三)將來擔任評判諸君爲中英美三國人與當今中外政治(四)毫無關係者(五)讀者之注意(一)址書於另一紙上單獨用一信封封固附同文稿寄交本(二)其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住

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Canton's Great "Floating" Population

BY HIN WONG

The boat population along the Pearl River within the harbor limit of Canton, the largest in China, once estimated to be a half million and probably the most curious and unique in the world, something tourists who have visited this southern metropolis will never forget. It is now being put to the severest suffering, unnoticed by most people and disregarded altogether by the so-called government, consequent to the present factional warfare in their midst between the Sun Yat-sen and the Chen Chiung-ming clique of the Kuomintang, which is the first revolutionary party organized to operate in this land.

Aside from the two hundred odd launches and steamers which have been commandeered by the militarists and bandit-troops among the factions without any promise of return, not mentioning of adequate compensation in order to permit their respective owners to do their periodical overhauling, boats of all sizes and types without means of trace and figure are being taken from the poorest section of Canton community nominally for war use, and military transportation. The owners and their families whose members form the crew generally are taken with these crafts, which are also their homes, their only valuable possession, and their means of livelihood.

Foreigners visiting Canton while coming from or departing for Hongkong by steamer will never miss that opportunity of watching these people who spend their lives on water. From birth to death their lives are spent almost entirely on the river, in boats, perhaps over 15 feet long, usually very clean and artistically decorated, which shelter sometimes as many as six to nine persons each, representing three or four generations. In some one may see small children playing about the tiny decks, while in others women are cooking their meals or doing their washings. These people maintain themselves at odd jobs about the shipping, ferrying passengers across the river, transhipping some cargo, and undertaking any service whereby their next meal may be assured. Women usually work harder, while every person found in a boat old enough to walk is adept with the clumsy oars, rowing or sculling with remarkable ease these boats great or small up or down the stream across the river. Every phase of life on land seems to have its counterpart on the river. Market boats for rice, vegetable and other supplies; professional boats for medical, dentistry, and other services; boats including a few for Christian religious worship as well as for the old idolatry, all may be found, some stationary and some playing to and fro. Moored some distance from the land are the famous house or flower boats, the grand cafes to the river population, and also the larger passenger and freight junks, vessels of several hundred tonnage.

The regulation of these boats within the harbor limit is in the hands of the municipal department of public utility, at present consisting of simply levying taxes on them, license fees alone, amounting to $25,000 yearly. According to the latest police report, there are 13,455 boats of 36 different sorts classified according to their shapes, character, and service in Canton with a total population of 58,847, a figure considered too low. The most popular and numerous among the smaller type boats are the sampans usually manned by two persons for ferrying single individual or a company of two or three across the river or rowing them around places of amusement, principally among the 100 or more major flower boats where land patrons gather to entertain friends at dinner in the evenings with sing-song girls of the river around as special feature or attraction. The slipper boats numbering 3,021, are prettiest among the smaller crafts, they being beautifully decorated with embroideries and manned practically by women, the older and stronger ones doing the rowing and performing other works, while the younger giving their special attention entertaining men who engage these boats in their leisure hours for rest and recreation. Some boatwomen are very good cooks, and it is not uncommon for a

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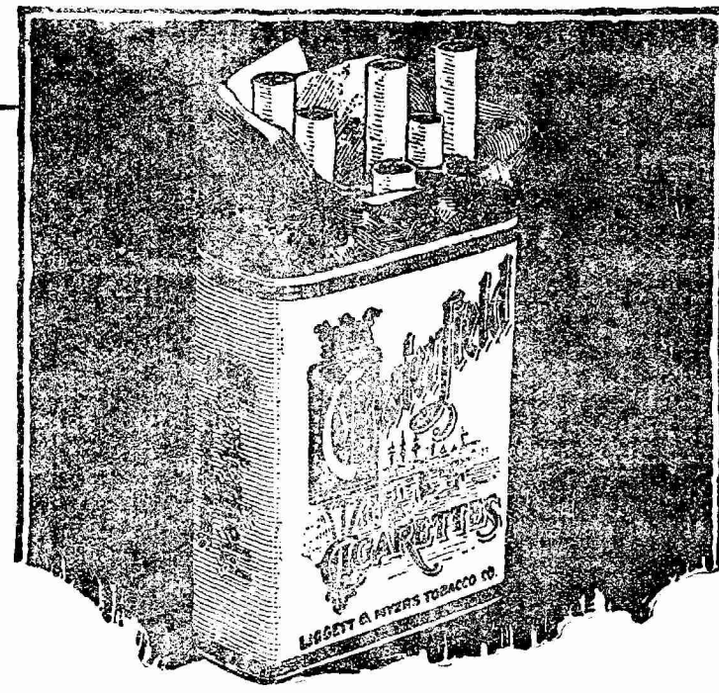

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party of several friends to arrange for dining in one of these boats in the afternoons or evenings. The art of entertaining and science of cooking among the girls of boat-population in Whampao, the deep-sea harbor of Canton, is well known in many parts of South China. Some 2,030 of the larger boats, or junks, are given over to freight transportation, according to figures accessible, while 94 boats of various sizes and descriptions are being used as floating brothels for patrons from shore. Of the total population, some 48,761 have been registered by the police as employed and 16,265 unemployed. More women are on the river than men, the former numbering 31,209 and the latter, 27,638. The Canton police is taxing the boats one to three dollars each a year for protection, designating 13 officers and 302 men for covering the harbor. Five stations and many police sampans are constantly on duty.

The boat inhabitants as a whole are very superstitious, offering sacrifice to their gods twice a day, morning and evening; exceedingly intolerant, quarrelling with one another over the most trifling matters; and have a moral standard lower than those on land. Otherwise, they are a congenial lot, living simply, and are very clean probably due to their nearness to water. The children do not go to school and the government in Canton has so far failed to give this section of its population any serious thought as far as their social welfare is concerned.

Since the reappearance of military regime in Canton, the boat people are at the mercy of the unruly, mercenary bandit-troops from other provinces. Many larger boats have been commandeered for service as army transports or station quarters. The smaller crafts and especially the fair occupants are being economically and physically ruined by ever unsatisfied troops now in control of Canton.

The life, liberty, and property of a boat resident is in his boat, and to deprive him of his boat is to dispossess his home, scatter the members of his family, deny his only means of making a living. It is not uncommon to find men and women among these boats whose ancestry could find no trace on land and whose habit of living and life training are not fitted to compete with the laborers on shore when coming to struggle for their support and existence. How many of the boats already commandeered by the troops will be able to return to their normal trade without extensive repairing and how many of the boat women have been able to avoid the diseases brought over by the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops when the present factional struggle ends, only God knows. To a boat owner, the commandeering of his boat is as serious a loss as the confiscation of a house to one on land. While the land population of Canton is complaining of the unjust treatment being accorded by the militarists in confiscating houses under the slightest pretext, the water population is suffering no less, if not more, during the present factional war among the followers of the Kuomintang in the territory of Kwangtung.

Canton, Nov. 1, 1923.

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Through the LAND OF CONFUCIUS

on the Tsin-Pu Railway

By Glen Babb

CHINA is the land of tremendous undeveloped resources. The scarcely touched treasures buried in her hills and beneath her plains represent only one phase of the vast potentialities of the land and its people. The tremendous asset of manpower the industrious, patient, hardy millions that live close to the lower margin of life and whose toil has just begun to be used in the more intensive productive processes of modern industry, is another. In virtually every aspect of the national life, modern China presents the same picture, so irritating to the proponent of progress—vast opportunities and meagre accomplishments, progress thwarted by the dead hand of long departed generations, by lack of mutual confidence or by sheer indifference and neglect.

Of this general situation the present article is concerned with only one small, comparatively minor part. There are countries—Switzerland, France, to mention only two—that derive the greater part, or at least a considerable part of their wealth from what is known as the tourist trade. None of these countries contains more of interest or beauty than China. None has a greater wealth of natural scenic charm. Few can rival her in the lure of the strange and bizarre—from the point of view of the Occidental traveler. The attraction that draws so many tourists, the opportunity to buy cheaply rare and beautiful things, is as strong in China as anywhere else in the world. She can boast of monuments and memorials of the past as ancient as those of Rome and Greece and as potent to fire the imagination of the student of history. Her sacred places command the veneration of more human beings than do those of Palestine. And yet China reaps only a small portion of the harvest of tourist spendings that she might. Here is a resource which might bring not merely money but greater understanding and sympathy of foreign peoples and which is still almost entirely undeveloped. China is comparatively little travelled. The reason is that travel in China on all but a few main highways, which only begin to tap the wealth of interest which the land contains, entails—for the average westerner—considerable discomfort or actual hardship. The Chinese, with a few notable exceptions, have not realized the potential wealth they possess in the attraction of their country for the foreigner. One of these exceptions—perhaps the outstanding one—is furnished by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

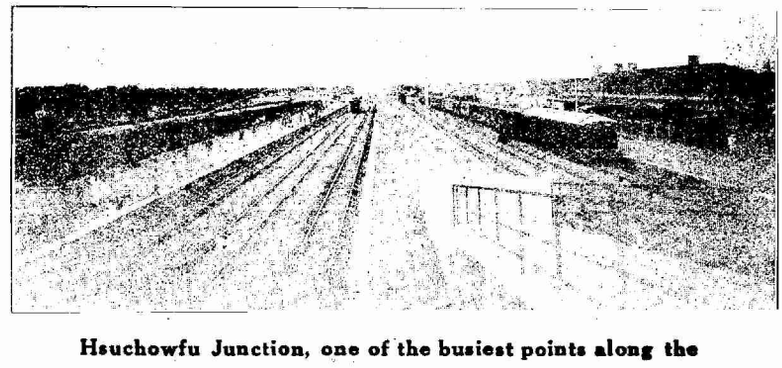
Along the Route of Marco Polo—Through China's Holy Land

The Tientsin-Pukow line is in many respects the most important railway in China. In conjunction with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on the south and the Peking-Mukden Railway (over whose tracks its trains cover the 80 miles between Peking and Tientsin) this line joins the capital and the chief seaport of the country, Shanghai. It traverses some of the richest provinces of China, Shantung, Anhui, Chihli and the wealthiest of all, Kiangsu. It follows in general direction the line of communications which for centuries has been the principal link between the political center in the north and the great wealth producing centers of the lower Yangtze valley, a line marked by the Grand Canal, on whose water the bulk of the tribute of the southern provinces and allegiance-owning states were carried for scores of generations to the imperial treasuries in the north. It traces almost the route by which Marco Polo went down from Peking to Yangchow (in the present Kiangsu) to become a magistrate under the Great Khan. The regions through which it passes are among the most ancient portions of the Chinese Empire, including the district which has been called "The Holy Land of China," that part of western Shantung in which Confucius was born, taught and died, and in which Mencius, the great successor and interpreter of the Sage, carried on his work. The Tientsin-Pukow Line is the route by which Tai Shan, most famous of the sacred mountains of China, Chufou, the birthplace of Confucius, and Tsowhsien, where Mencius was born, are reached.

With all this wealth of attraction for travelers it would be strange if something were not done to make these points of interest easily and comfortably accessible to Western visitors. As early as 1912, when the whole line of the railway was opened to traffic, these places came within the range of the tourist, but the comfort with which the journey beween Shanghai and Peking and the visits to Tai Shan and other points can be made has been greatly increased within the last year by new facilities and improvements.

Asia's Finest Train—the Blue Express

The most spectacular of these was the purchase of the splendid American equipment which now makes up the famous Blue Express between Peking and Pukow, generally admitted to be the finest train in Asia. There are five complete "Blue trains," giving a daily service from both ends and equipment for an extra complete train. Accommodations are of three classes. First class compartments are as comfortable and well fitted as anything in America, and the second class compartments provide as much comfort as first class on most other Far Eastern railways. Each train has a well equipped dining car and a buffet car, and carries of course the usual baggage cars and the guard cars which are an essential for Chinese trains in these not altogether tranquil times. The Blue Express has been in operation since last spring, and has minimized the difficulties of travel between the capital and the commercial center of China.



Hsuchowfu Junction, one of the busiest points along the Tientsin-Pukow line

1. One of the five dining-cars on the "Blue Express." The silverware, linen and general appointment satisfy the most exacting. The cars are equipped with modern, sanitary kitchens with facilities for refrigeration, steam tables, etc., affording travelers a dining service which compares very favorably with the best railways of America.

2. A first-class compartment on the "Blue Express" Each compartment has two berths, the upper of which, due to arrangement of the berths at right angles, is hardly higher than the lower. Each berth is fitted with an electric reading lamp, fan, and other conveniences for the traveler's utmost comfort.

3. Parlor car on "Blue Express." Here in beautifully upholstered, revolving armchairs, the traveler may gaze through large observation windows at passing scenery, or wearied of that, mahjong, cards and refreshments are brought at the push of a button. The cars of the "Blue Express" are all-steel, and provided with every safety device known in railroading; so passengers not only enjoy comfort but the assurance of maximum mechanical protection.

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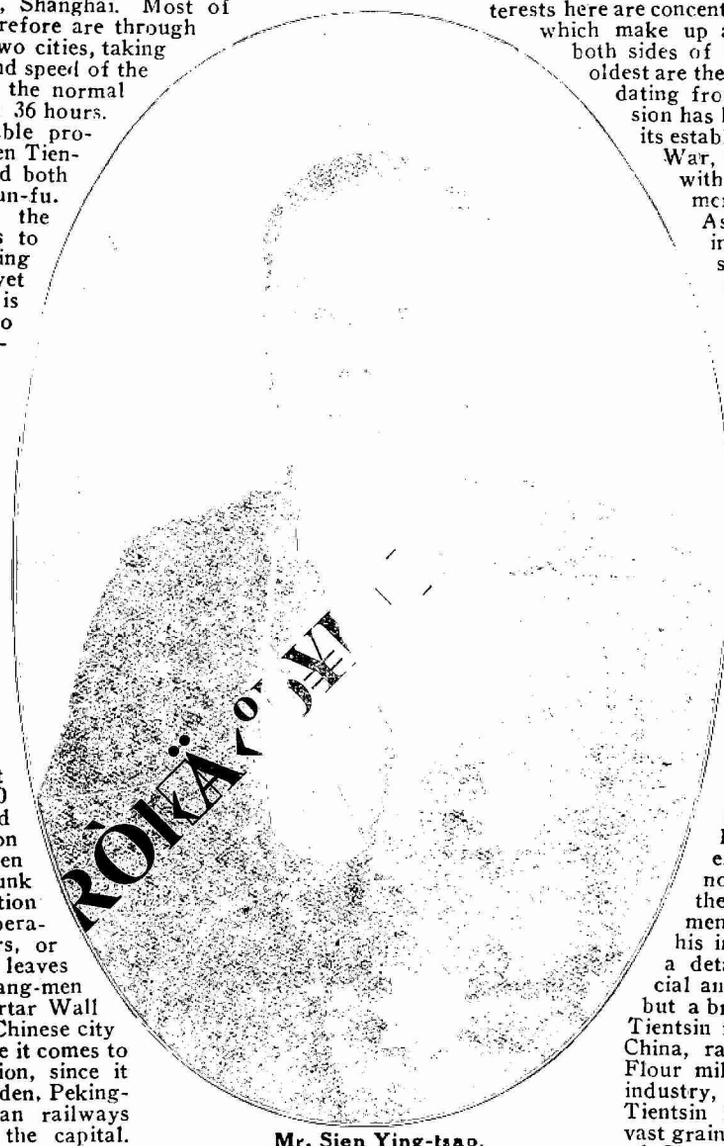
Less is known of the system of railway hotels opened by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway within the last year, but they have done much to open the Holy Land of China to the foreign tourist. There are three of these hotels, one at Tsinan-fu, at Taian-fu and at Chufou, housed in new buildings, operated under experienced management, offering clean and comfortable foreign-style accommodations and fare at a uniform rate of $6 (Mexican) a day, American plan. Rooms have the latest foreign conveniences, bath, running water, electric light, electric fans in summer, etc. These hotels make it possible now—as it has not been before—for the Occidental to visit the provincial capital and commercial center of Shantung, to make the ascent of Tai Shan and to pay respects at the grave of Confucius without spending a single night away from all the comforts to which he is accustomed.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway is, as has been mentioned the principal link between the capital of China and the chief port and commercial center, Shanghai. Most of its first class passengers therefore are through passengers between these two cities, taking advantage of the comfort and speed of the railway journey, which, on the normal schedule, is accomplished in 36 hours. There is also a considerable proportion of travelers between Tientsin and southern cities, and both north and south out of Tsinan-fu. The other possibilities of the road, as a means of access to some of the most interesting places in China, are not yet sufficiently appreciated. It is the purpose of this sketch to indicate some of these possibilities.

From Peking to Tientsin

The Blue Express runs between Peking and Pukow, a distance of 708 miles, covered in 29 hours. Pukow is on the Yangtze-kiang, the greatest river in China, which is crossed by a fine ferry steamer operated by the railway company, landing passengers at Hsiakwan, the port of Nanking, south of the river, whence the trains of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway make a 7 or 8 hour run to the great central port. Over the 80 miles between Peking and Tientsin the express runs on the rails of the Peking-Mukden Railway, the oldest of the trunk railways of China, this portion of the line having been in operation for almost thirty years, or since 1894. The Blue Train leaves Peking from the Chang-yang-men station, just outside the Tartar Wall at Chien-men and skirts the Chinese city on the east and south before it comes to Fengtai, an important junction, since it is here that the Peking-Mukden, Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan railways converge before entering the capital. Fengtai has therefore become an important trading and shipping center for these northern plains. Beyond Fengtai the Blue Express runs through a flat farming country, the famous Chihli plain, a district of much interest for the student of China's international relations but monotonous to the watcher from the car windows. The level stretches, broken but little by the occasional tree clumps or small hills, extend to the horizon for practically the entire route to Tientsin. In late summer when the corn is near its harvest the landscape is not unlike that of Iowa or Illinois, for the small mud villages sink into the background. These plains twice within the last two generations have seen the advance of foreign soldiery on the national capital; in 1860, when the French and British, having bombarded and stormed Tientsin, continued on to Peking to wrest agreements to their terms from the Emperor and again in 1900, the time of the Boxer uprising, when the foreign legions marched on Peking having previously relieved Tientsin with considerable difficulty—to rescue the besieged foreign missions in the capital.



Mr. Sien Ying-tsao, managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway

What Shanghai is to central China and Hongkong and Canton to the South, Tientsin is to the north, the center of business, industry and transportation. Tientsin's importance is mostly commercial at present, but industry there is developing beyond the stage of infancy. The city contains the largest foreign settlement in northern China, virtually all the leading foreign firms doing business in China being represented.

A Few Minutes in Tientsin

Tientsin is at the center of a network of communications. Great railways lead from it in three directions, to Peking on the northwest, to Mukden and Manchuria on the north and to Pukow and Shanghai on the south. Steamers can navigate the Hai Ho as far as Tientsin, although the largest of them stop at Taku, 37 miles to the east. Tientsin is also on the Grand Canal, to which fact it owed its importance in earlier times, when it was the great port for the rice-tribute barges that came up the Canal from the south. Foreign interests here are concentrated in the foreign concessions, which make up an extensive patchwork along both sides of the Hai Ho. The largest and oldest are the British and French concessions, dating from 1858. The Japanese concession has had a steady development since its establishment after the Sino-Japanese War, this development keeping pace with the expansion of Japanese commercial and other interests on the Asiatic Continent and especially in northern China. Other foreign settlements are those of the Italian, Belgian and Russian concessions and of the former German and Austrian concessions, which, since China's participation on the Allied side in the Great War, have reverted to Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese population lives mostly in the Chinese city, which is hardly less modern than the foreign Settlements. Tientsin's population is estimated at about 800,000. It is one great Chinese city without walls, for those that had surrounded it for 500 years were pulled down in 1901, after the Boxer Uprising, at the orders of the provisional government administered by the foreign Powers.

For the Occidental sightseer Tientsin holds little attraction. Its foreign settlements are modern, with well paved streets, handsome buildings and efficient administrations, but they are not China. The business man and the student of industrial development will find more here to hold his interest. There is not space for a detailed account of the commercial and industrial place of the city, but a brief survey is not out of place. Tientsin is the second industrial city of China, ranking only behind Shanghai. Flour milling is the most important industry, as might be expected, since Tientsin is well placed to draw on the vast grain supplies of the northern plains of Shantung, Chihli and the provinces to the west. There are twelve large flour mills, American equipped and Chinese owned, with a combined capacity of 38,000 bags a day. The cotton textile industry comes second, with eight mills employing 7,000 operatives. Industries which are beginning to flourish in Tientsin on a smaller scale are the manufacture or preparation of cigarettes, vegetable oils, terra cotta, etc. There is some iron working and the railways have machine shops here.

The head office of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is in Tientsin and the administrative work of the railway gives employment to several thousand workers here. The railway has three stations in the city, Tientsin Central, the station for the Chinese city, Tientsin East, the station for the foreign settlements, and Tientsin West, used chiefly as a freight depot. Each of these stations is listed by the road among its first class stations. Tientsin is also a division point on the road, the headquarters for the railway's three chief traffic inspectors.

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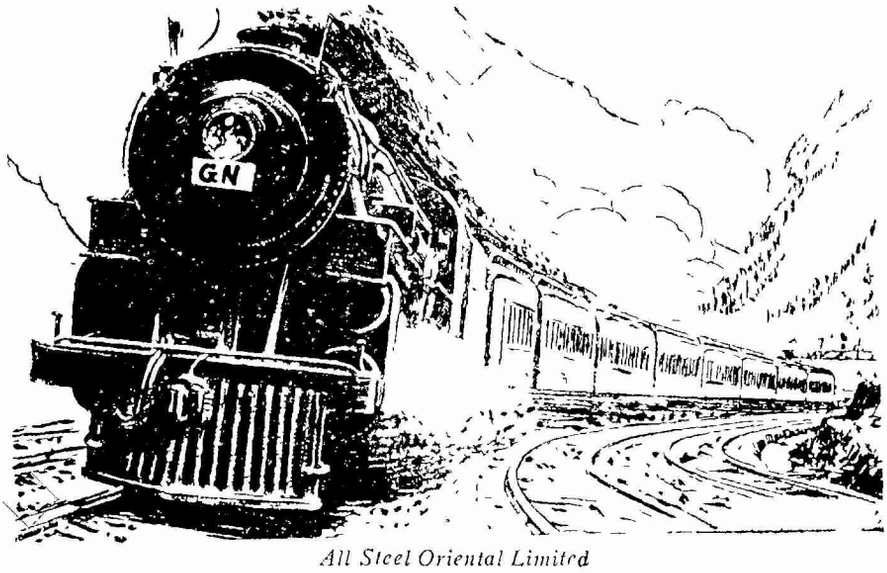

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Running on their own tracks at last, the trains of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway leave Tientsin East station headed almost due south on the long run, 628 miles, to the Yangtze River at Pukow. The line now runs through thickly populated districts, leaving the province of Chihli 150 miles south of Tientsin and entering the valley of the Yellow River and plains of the "Yellow-earth" region of Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhui which support the densest population of China.

Heading South on 600 Mile Run

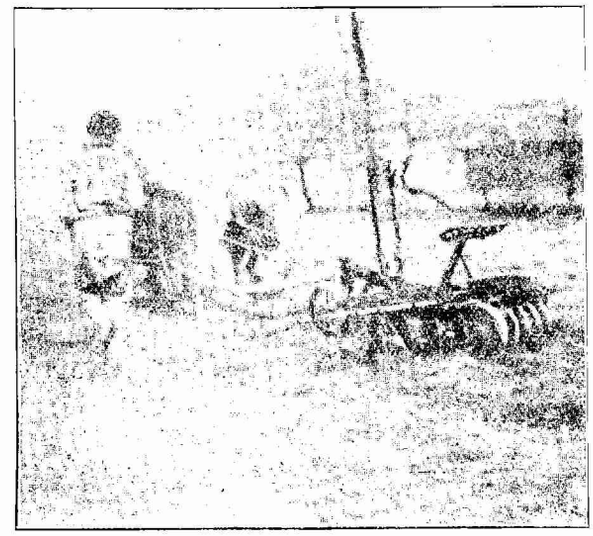
This is farming country, and with the exception of the largest stations there are few points on the line from which the railway carries anything but the plentiful agricultural products of the district. After leaving Tientsin the first station of unusual interest is Tsinan-fu, 220 miles to the south, but the country between is a smiling one, comparatively well watered for these northern plains. Following the line of the Grand Canal for approximately 150 miles, to Techow, the railway runs through a fruitful plain, with groves and avenues of willows, poplars and acacias. Tsangchow, on the Canal, is the leading city of this district, and is famous moreover for an enormous stone lion set in the plains nearby, of which the age and origin is uncertain. Techow, where the railway departs for a time from the course of the canal, is a large farming market town, for centuries an important distribution center for northern Shantung. It is also the site of a large government plant where firearms and railway equipment are manufactured. Techow is a typical city of the northern plain, made of the mud on which it is situated, and appearing, especially under the eerie light of the moon, like a mirage city, so completely does it fade into its background. Between Techow and Tsinan-fu more agricultural land is traversed, the chief products of which are kaoliang, peanuts, wheat, hemp and melons. Before entering Tsinan-fu the railway crosses the Yellow River by one of the longest bridges in the world, built under German engineers at a cost of approximately $5,000,000 (Mexican) and spanning 4,116 feet. This was the most difficult piece of engineering on the whole line, probably the most difficult piece of railway engineering in the Far East. Here the turbid and swift flowing waters of the river are usually dotted with the white sails of junks. Between this crossing the sea, at Kung Chai Ko, near Liching, there has just been completed the important river conservancy work undertaken by the Asia Development Company, on a contract calling for payment of $1,500,000. This task consisted in cutting a new 6,000 foot channel across a bend in the river and building a dam across the river just below the intake to

One of the small Chinese houses used as a dormitory for some of the boys at South Shangtung Industrial School, Yihsien, Shangtung

this new channel. The work is expected to mark the beginning of a new phase in the age-long and hitherto losing battle of the Chinese people with this great river, which, because of its frequent floods and changes of course, has amply earned its name, "China's Sorrow."

Flourishing Tsinan-fu

As the railway leaves the Yellow River Bridge it runs first through Lokow village, picturesquely situated on the river bank, and on into Tsinan-fu. A visit to this city is well worth the time of any traveler in China. It is at once the provincial capital and commercial center of Shantung province, lying in the heart of a rich territory and connected with its territory in all directions by efficient communications. To the north and south runs the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; to the east it is connected with the port of Tsingtao and the peninsular region of Shantung by the Shantung Railway, built by the Germans and recently returned to China by the Japanese, who had held it since the capture of Tsingtao in the first months of the Great War; from the west the junks of the Yellow River bring the products of the soil and return up the river with the manufactured products turned out in Tsinan-fu and imported goods distributed by foreign firms from the center at Tsinan-fu. It boasts a population of about 400,000 and does a commerce of approximately 40,000,000 taels annually. The Germans at Tsingtao, and later the Japanese who succeeded them there, have done much for the exploitation of this city and its territory for foreign trade, but of recent years it has also become an important center for the larger British and American firms, such as Andersen, Meyer and Company, the British American Tobacco Company, Standard Oil, Asiatic Petroleum Company, Brunner, Mond and Company, and others. It is one of the division points of the Tientsin-Pukow



An ox team, hitched to an American disk harrow at South Shangtung Industrial School, Yihsien, Shangtung

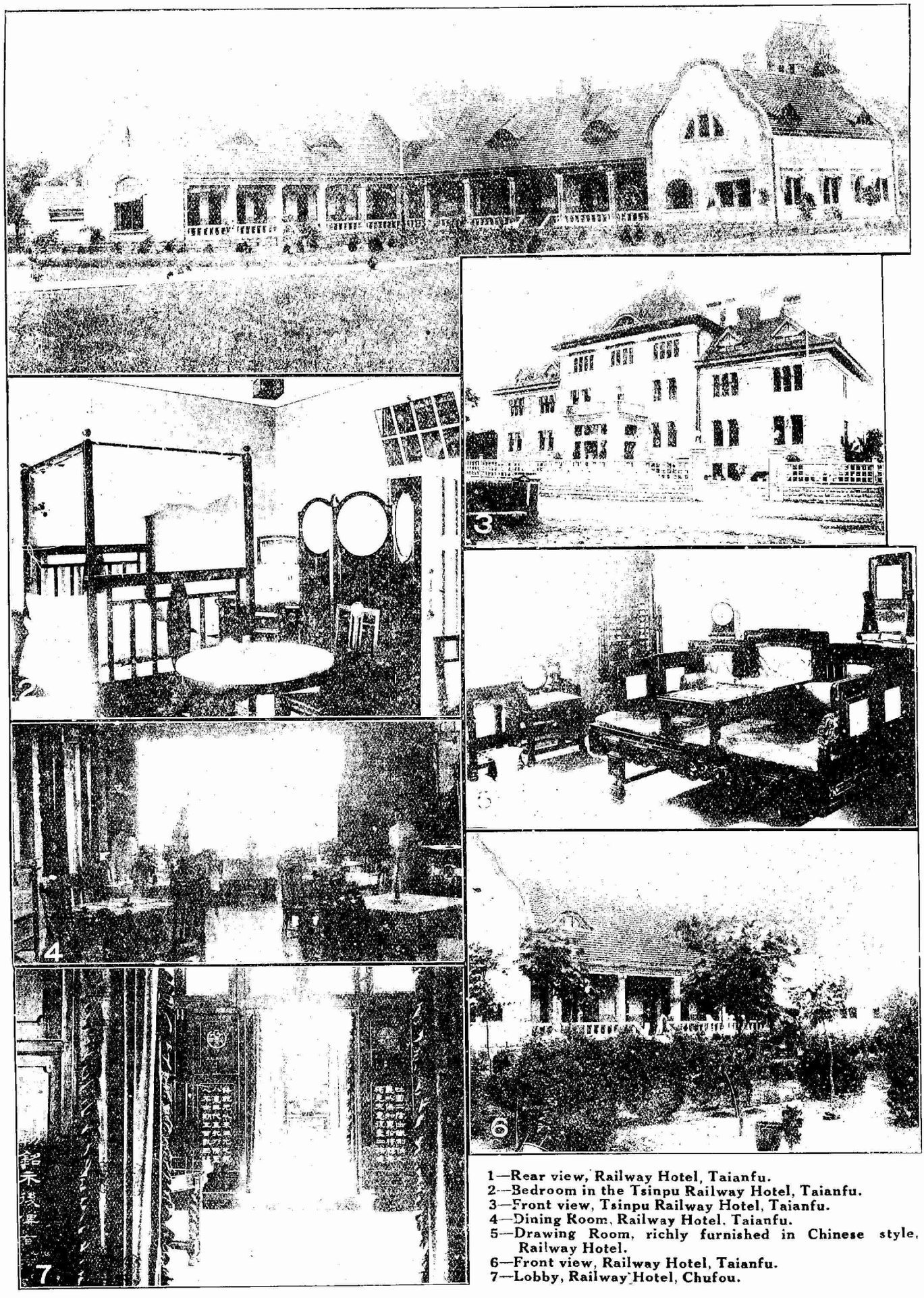
Railway, which maintains its principal shops near this city at Ta Huai Su. The prosperity of Tsinan-fu in the modern commercial sense dates from the opening of the Shantung Railway in 1904, but its greatest expansion came from the completion of the Tientsin-Pukow line in 1912. Tsinan-fu was opened to foreign trade in 1906 on the initiative of the Chinese Government, that is, not as the result of foreign treaties as in the case of the other great commercial centers. Foreign business is concentrated in the district of Shang-pu, lying outside the west gate of the Outer Wall (Tsinan-fu boasts two sets of encircling walls) and covering an area of 235 acres. The Chinese Government reserved the right to exploit Shang-pu without granting foreign concession, and to this end constructed good modern roads and encouraged the erection of substantial and fairly sightly public buildings and shops. In Shang-pu are found all the foreign consulates (American, British, German and Japanese), the railway stations, postoffice and foreign hotels.

No attempt will be made here to describe in detail the industrial development or condition of Tsinan-fu, a subject which has already been covered in this magazine (Industrial Progress in China, VI, The China *Weekly Review*, May 26 1923). Lying in the heart of a rich agricultural district it is natural that its industries should be concerned chiefly with the preparation of the products of the land. Flour milling leads, there being nine mills in the city. Cotton spinning is represented, and also the preparation of bean oil. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway shops furnish employment to a large group of skilled workmen, and there are smaller machine shops. Besides these industrial enterprises there is a knitting mill, a beet sugar mill, a bone mill, paper mill, and several hair net factories, in addition to the accustomed home industries of a northern Chinese city. The surrounding district sends into Tsinan-fu for further distribution or preparation its wheat, beans, millet, kaoliang, peanuts and cotton, and there is also a considerable trade in silk, which comes from the region of Chefoo. The Shantung Arsenal is one of the city's chief industries.

Where Wheelbarrows Reign Supreme

Enough for the prosaic interests of business. The visitor bent on sightseeing only will find plenty here to repay a day or two. The bustling city itself presents one of the most interesting pictures of Chinese life. There is a movement and energy here that is thoroughly modern in spirit, in contrast to the stagnation found so often in even large cities of China. Perhaps the most lasting impression is produced by the never-ending streams of wheelbarrows, which dispute the highway with the donkeys, carts and rikshas which make up the traffic. No visitor to Tsinan-fu can easily forget the strident whine of these barrows, continuous from before sun-up until after sundown, rising and falling like the noise that might come from a drove of gigantic mosquitoes.

The tourist probably will be taken first to see the famous welling spring Pao Tu Chuan (Tiger Spring), which rises



1—Rear view, Railway Hotel, Taianfu.
2—Bedroom in the Tsinpu Railway Hotel, Taianfu.
3—Front view, Tsinpu Railway Hotel, Taianfu.
4—Dining Room, Railway Hotel, Taianfu.
5—Drawing Room, richly furnished in Chinese style, Railway Hotel.
6—Front view, Railway Hotel, Taianfu.
7—Lobby, Railway Hotel, Chufou.

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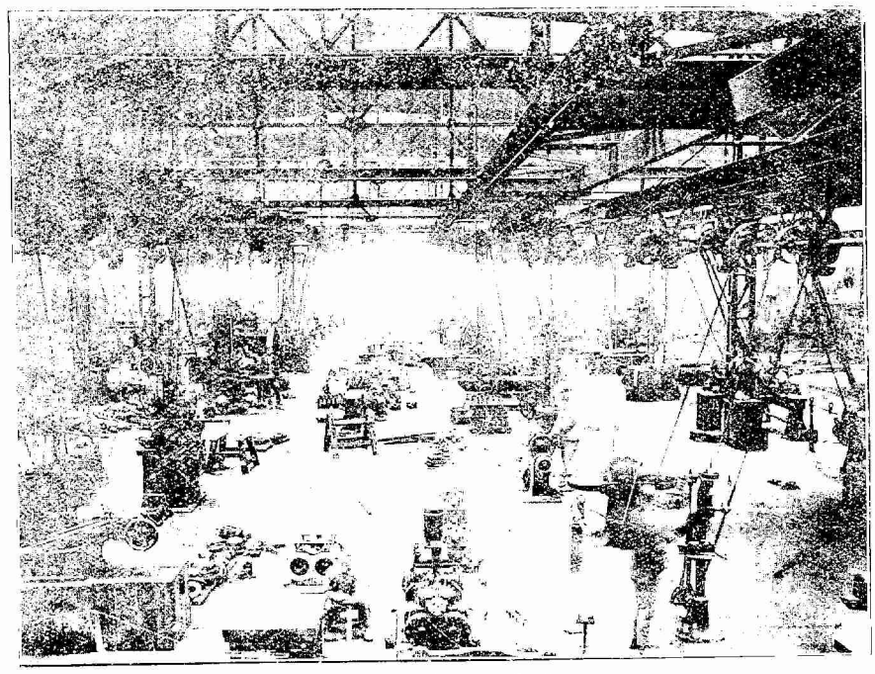
with tremendous volume in the middle of one of the busiest quarters of the city. This spring is really three, which well forth into a pool built round with refreshment stalls which seem to be well patronized at all times of day. Beside the pool stands the Lu Tzu Temple, dating from early Ming times, the objective of the curious and devout alike. Near the Tiger Spring there are several lesser springs, for Tsinan-fu is blessed with an abundant supply of pure water from this source, waters supposedly gathered in the neighboring hills of the range of which Li Shan is the most prominent.

Barging on Ta Ming Lake

But the big show place of this city is the Ta Ming Lake, the chief pleasure resort and the site of some of the most interesting temples of the region. It is a broad, shallow sheet of water in the northern port of the Inner City. The carping critic might consider this rather a swamp than a lake, for it is overgrown, in summer at least, with a sturdy reed growth which hides the water from the observer on the banks. Lanes, however, are cut in the reeds, making a labyrinth of water-paths through which large barges are punted to the points of interest on the islands of the lake, and around its shores. Riding these barges seems to be one of the favorite pastimes of the wealthy of Tsinan-fu, and it is a rare day when one does not meet in the water lanes half a dozen of these pleasure boats on which Chinese gentlemen are entertaining their women folk, in many cases the singsong girls of the city, who make a bright picture in their vividly-colored silks. Ta Ming Lake is noted for its food delicacies, which are served to the visitor by several teahouses and restaurants set about in its nooks and islands. Such delicacies are the fish of the lake, lotus roots and frogs. Pei Chi Miao is the most famous temple of the lake region, a newly restored temple gorgeous in its fresh painting and still new stone work.



Tientsin-Pukow Railway's principal machine shop, Ta Huar Su, near Tsinanfu

Tsinan-fu Sights

A library, maintained by the provincial authorities in buildings which were formerly the examination hall for Shantung, is situated on the southwest corner of Ta Ming Lake and is interesting for its collection of famous inscriptions gathered in this province. The library has a garden which is one of the most beautiful in this region, fashioned out of the rock formations and trees that are so dear to the heart of the Chinese landscape gardener.

This library conserves and pays honor to a culture and to historical associations cherished by the backward looking of China. Another institution with a widely different outlook is found in another quarter of the city. This is the Tsinan-fu Museum, founded by the English Baptist Mission and now under the direction of the Shantung Christian University, which conducts it as an extension of its curriculum. This museum is the best antidote the writer has seen in China for the complacency and blind conservatism that is such a block to progress in this country. It is filled with models illustrating the material civilization of the Occident, and its walls are covered with charts showing in a manner understandable to the most unlettered intellect how China stands in relation to other nations, in literacy, public health, in charitable institutions, in the development of resources, in education and foreign trade. The lesson is an obvious one, evidently the Chinese like it, for a count kept by a turnstyle at the door shows that something like 400,000 visitors come every year to gaze at these strange and mysterious manifestations of non-Chinese civilization. The foreigner impatient with China could wish a lusty dose of this museum for every one of the four hundred millions.

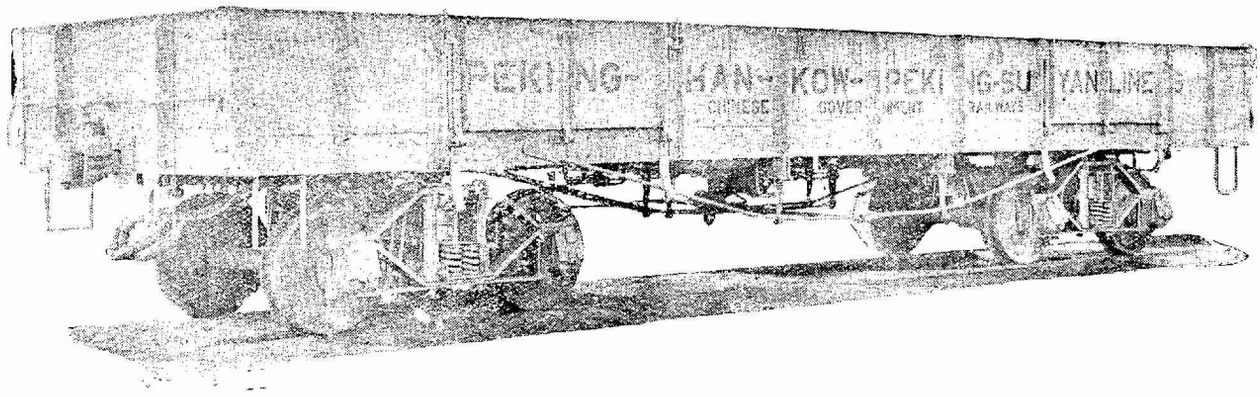
Within the range of short journeys from Tsinan-fu are several other places that draw thousands of sightseers annually. Probably the most noted of these is the "Hill of the Thousand Buddhas," easily reached by riksha or wheelbarrow from the south gate of the city. On this hill, one of the Li Shan range, is an ancient monastery dating from the Sui dynasty of 1,400 years ago. For the ascent mountain chairs are available, and the climb is made doubly worth while by the splendid panorama spread out from the summit, embracing the valley of the Yellow River and the mountains that rise south of the river and extend away into Shantung. An even more imposing view can be obtained from Pagoda Hall, especially toward the south, where on clear days the form of Tai Shan rises out of the purple ranges. The Temple of the Thousand Buddhas is found on the hill of the same name, both being known by their distinctive titles because of a long line of stone Buddhas carved in a natural rock wall in the rear of the main court of the Temple, which is a part of the monastery mentioned above. These Buddhas were carved about 1,200 years ago; there are said to be a thousand of them, but to the hasty observer it seems probable that the Oriental tendency to exaggeration and love of round numbers have had play here. Near the wall of the Buddhas is the "Dragon Spring Cave" the floor of which is covered by water. There is a famous temple here, situated at the bottom of a rocky gorge.

Foreign Educational Institutions for Chinese

The interest of Tsinan-fu is not yet exhausted. No survey of the city would be complete without mention of its place as a center of education, particularly of education conducted by foreign missionaries. Here is the Shantung Christian University, occupying a splendid campus on high ground to the southeast of the city wall. This is one of the largest missionary schools in China, with an enrollment in 1922-23 of 300 students and a faculty of nearly 100 instructors, half of them foreigners. In the size of its faculty this university leads all such institutions in China. Twelve missions co-operate in its support and maintenance: English—Baptist Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London Mission, Wesleyan Mission, English Presbyterian, Northern and Southern Presbyterian Missions; American—American Board Mission, Lutheran United Mission, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Methodist Episcopal Mission and Methodist Women's Missionary Society. It represents the amalgamation of separate missionary educational efforts which began as early as 1864. The separate enterprises were brought together in Tsinan-fu in 1917, including the School of Arts and Science formerly at Weihsien, the School of Theology formerly at Tsingchow-fu and the School of Medicine, already in Tsinan-fu. The Medical School is second in China only to the Peking Union Medical College, and its recent expansion has been aided by a grant of $150,000 from the China Medical Board and the transfer of lower classes to Tsinan-fu from the P. U. M. C. At the same time (1917) the medical departments of the University of Nanking and the Hankow Union Medical College were incorporated with the school at Tsinan-fu. The medical school here had an enrollment of 84 in the last school year. A further extension of the school's work was signalized by the admission of women medical students at the beginning of the present school term, and the addition to the faculty of five American women physicians.

The main campus of Shantung Christian University is one of the most beautiful in China, including six new buildings, planned in an architectural style which combines some of the graces of Chinese buildings with the utility of the Occident. The buildings of the medical school are off the main campus, one of them being the hospital formerly maintained by the English Baptist Mission. Mention has already been made of the Museum which is conducted by the University as an extension of its regular work. The value of the university's buildings and equipment is set at $1,000,000 (Mexican). The 300 students enrolled in 1922-23 were drawn from fourteen

All the world over



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provinces, Shantung leading with 181 and Kiangsu and Chihli coming next with 28 each. The president of the university is Dr. Harold Balme, graduate of the University of London and a medical missionary in China since 1906.

While the university is the most noteworthy missionary undertaking in Tsinan-fu it is not the only one. There should be noted also the work of the American Presbyterian Mission, which maintains middle schools for both boys and girls, a school for women evangelical workers and a hospital; the English Baptist Mission, which has, among other undertakings, a soldiers' institute; and the American Southern Baptists. The Young Men's Christian Association is also working in Tsinan-fu.

On Hallowed Ground—Tai Shan Mountain

South of Tsinan-fu the Tientsin-Pukow Railway enters a district particularly hallowed for Chinese hearts by its historical associations and its ancient temples. This has been called with justice the "Holy Land of China," for it has been if tradition errs not, the objective of pilgrims for more than 4,000 years, and it is the district in which Confucius and Mencius were born, lived and worked and died and were buried. First comes Taian-fu, the jump-off station for rugged old Tai Shan, whose towering head has for at least four milleniums given aspiring humans the chance to offer the tribute of their awe and fear to the majesty of the heavens from a station far above the workaday world of the plains. If the traveler along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway stops nowhere else in the course of his journey between Shanghai and Peking he should devote one day to the ascent of Tai Shan, which is to China what Fuji-san is to Japan.

Taian-fu is 45 miles south of Tsinan-fu, and while the sacred mountain is the principal attraction here the town itself is not without interest. Its beginnings go back into the mist of legendary history, but it is certain that there was a town here where pilgrims to the mountain rested from the earliest times. And since there is good reason to believe that Tai Shan has drawn to its summit worshippers for about 4,000 years it is reasonable to conclude that there has been a town at Taian-fu for approximately the same time. The town includes some ancient and interesting temples which will be noticed briefly later.

Mountain Climbing in Chairs

For visitors to Tai Shan the Tientsin-Pukow Railway maintains one of its three modern hotels, situated immediately behind the railway station and offering accommodations comparing favorably with those of the hotels in the largest treaty ports. At the hotel arrangements can be made for making the ascent of Tai Shan. Most foreign visitors prefer to use the mountain chairs which are borne to the summit by husky carriers. These chairs, which are palanquins or half hammocks swung between poles, may be rented at $4 a day and, supplemented by cushions or blankets, provide a fairly comfortable and thoroughly safe—although at times exciting—means of transport.

To climb Tai Shan is a day's work, requiring six to seven hours for the ascent and half that time for the descent. The start therefore should be made early in the morning It is twelve miles from the hotel to the summit, three to four miles taken up by the approach to the mountain across the plain. This walk across the level has its own charms. It leads through a pleasant countryside, presenting Chinese rural life in one of its most attractive aspects; across green commons where naked brown children tend their flocks of geese or droves of cattle, across clear streams from the mountain alongside which the chattering girls of the village squat at their washing and over which one passes by picturesque bridges of logs, through patches of maize and beans, until the first arched gateway, Tai Tsung Fang, marking the beginning of the ascent, is reached.

A Flight of 6300 Stairs

Tai Shan is climbed by a marvelous mountain road, or rather an almost continuous flight of broad stone steps reaching from the plain to the summit. Tai Shan rears its head a little more than a mile above sea level, and there are 6,300 of these steps to be climbed before the weary and windblown pilgrim pants at last on the top. This great staircase is said to have been there from before the beginning of the Christian era, and although the evidences of recent repair and improvement are many the whole is convincing to the skill and thoroughness of ancient Chinese engineering. The first half of the climb is by easy degrees, following for most of the way the course of a mountain brook that plunges to the plain through a series of beautifully wooded glens and ravines, with here and there a waterfall adding to the charm and freshness of the view. The trees on this part of the slope are mostly cypresses, furnishing a shade that becomes more and more welcome as the pilgrim nears the middle stages of the mountain and the sun heaves up toward the meridian. Curiously

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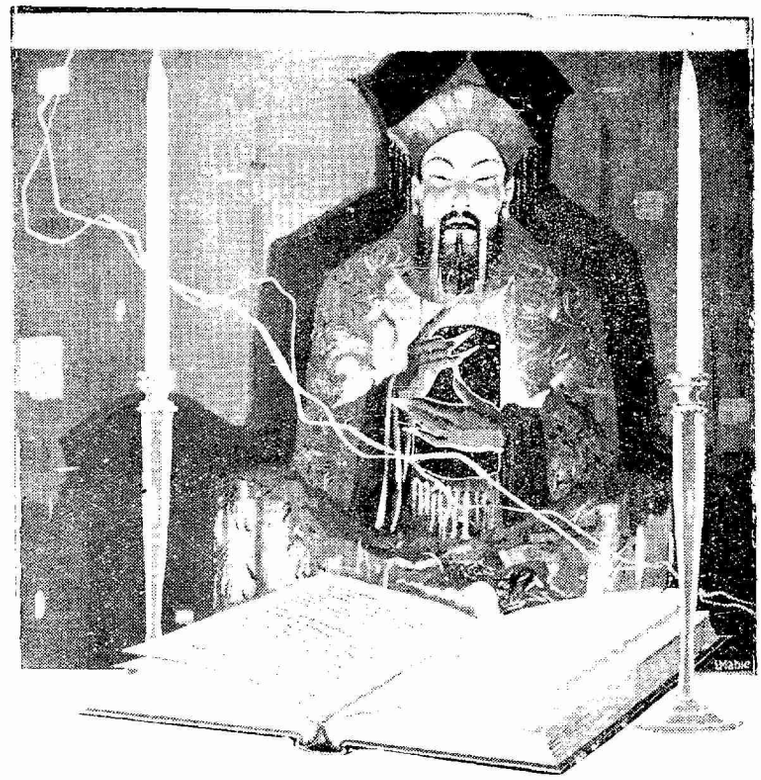

Confucius, Though an Ancient Lawyer, Had Modern Ideas of Prison Reform.

To a criminal judge, who inquired about his duties, Confucius answered:

"When thou dost get at the heart of a crime, be moved with pity, not puffed with joy.

"Guide the people by law, subdue them by punishment; they may shun crime, but will be void of shame. Guide them by example, subdue them by courtesy; they will learn shame, and come to be good."

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carved and ornamented gates arch over the road at frequent intervals; temples there are in plenty to satisfy the most devout; tiny hamlets are found here and there perched among the big evergreens on the hillsides, inhabited by folk who seem to live by gathering wood on the mountain side or cultivating small patches; the ubiquitous beggar, represented mostly by children and old women, importunes the pilgrim from various advantageous nooks and turns in the giant staircase. Tea stalls and food stalls are encountered at nearly every level space, and the traveler climbs far before he passes out of the range of the cheap cigarette vender and the flamboyant signs that cry the virtues of his wares. Along this stage of the journey is presented a kaleidescope of nature and human life worthy of the pen of some latter-day China-loving Chaucer. Our climbing companions include Chinese of many stations, the aged scholar who sways impassively in his little chair on the shoulders of half naked bearers; the sturdy youth on foot; a family party of foreign vacationists, and a group of Japanese students, for it must be remembered that these holy places of China, especially those which bear any connection with Confucius, are hallowed also in the eyes of the Japanese, for they too revere the memory of the Sage. Frequently throughout this Holy Land of China one meets little knots of sturdy youths from Nippon, paying homage at the shrines which are to them, through the Chinese classics which every cultured Japanese must study, almost as sacred as to the Sons of Han.

A Buddhist Nunnery

An hour up from the plain we come to one of the most interesting establishments of the lower mountain slope, a Buddhist nunnery which of late years has been under the patronage of that tough old imperialist Chang Hsun, recently departed from the disappointing turmoil of Chinese politics. This old warrior, who led the abortive attempt in 1917 to restore the Manchu House to the Dragon Throne, was led to bestow his favor here because it was in this monastery that a girl, formerly his favorite, found refuge when she sought release from the stress of the world by becoming a nun. Other places worth more than passing attention are the "Flying Clouds Hall" and the "Thousand Genii Hall," the latter being the place where the Manchu Emperor Kao-tsung received the homage of his entourage when he visited the mountain two and a half centuries ago. Further up the pilgrim comes to the Tou Mu Kung temple, near which high on a rock is emblazoned an inscription which means, "Here you are about to enjoy a magnificent scene", a promise which is not exaggerated, for here the view opens out, and the adjacent valleys and peaks, clothed in the verdure of the evergreens, spread out before us. Now the wealth of the inscriptions carved on the rocks, often in apparently inaccessible places, increases, affording what must be a treasury of interest to any one scholarly enough not merely to decipher the characters but also to read into them all the rich significance with which they are invested for the knowing. In one of the valleys rises a large flat rock on which are engraved Buddhist sutras; originally there were 900 characters here each occupying a space a foot square; time has effaced all but 200 of these now. Finally the stairway climbs to the Chung Tien Men, the "Middle Gate of Heaven," on the shoulder of a spur from which there is a splendid view down a great ravine into the plain in which Taian-fu lies.

Through the "Gates of Heaven"

Beyond the "Middle Gate of Heaven," after a slight dip into a ravine, the way rises more precipitously. The cypresses and verdure of the lower levels give way to the sparser pines, which in turn yield to the altitude and leave the soaring peaks to the purple gray rock. Here we come to the last of the indigenous human life, children herding scores of black, malodorous goats that scurry bleating out of the road before the staff of an impatient climber. The way is left to us and our toiling fellows. The "South Gate of Heaven" comes into view at the end of an upward vista along which mount interminably the steps of the road, dwindling in the perspective of distance to the width of a narrow path. We cross the winding Yun Boo Bridge with its carved pillars, and a little beyond pass the Five Spreading Pines, where the first Emperor of the Chin Dynasty, over 2,000 years ago, sought shelter from a mountain shower and where he honored his shelter by giving the trees official rank. Now begins the last hard pull; the level stair landings between the flights of steps decrease in size and frequency, and at last we are mounting the last long flight, 480 steps, leading precipitously without further turnings up to the Southern Gate. When this is attained we are not yet at the summit, but the difficult climbing is over and we may rest, or climb into the tower above the gate and inscribe our names in the book which lists the devout who have won thus far on the rocky road to heaven.

Beyond the Southern Gate the way is lined with stone huts, rude shelters in which pilgrims who wish to spend the night may find a roofed, but not overly clean, refuge until they rise to view the glories of the sunrise from the summit of Tai Shan. Beyond this a half mile more of easy ascent brings us to the summit, a barren, rocky crown, topped by three larger temples and many smaller shrines and inscribed stones. The lowest of the three temples is dedicated to Confucius, and is supposed to mark the spot where the Sage "stood and felt the smallness of the world below." The second temple is dedicated to the Lady Goddess of the Sky and the topmost to Yu Huang, the Taoist Ruler of Heaven. These temples are in fairly good repair, but they, or their predecessors, have been here for milleniums. Inscriptions attest the veneration for this sacred mountain top felt by Emperors and statesmen from Han times on. Most of these inscriptions are plastered with notices forbidding the taking of rubbings, but in spite of these it is usual to find small groups busy transferring the words of wisdom to large sheets of paper for sale to believers of the world below. In the courtyard of the temple to the Emperor of Heaven a large slab marks the highest spot on the mountain, the goal which has drawn millions of feet through the centuries.

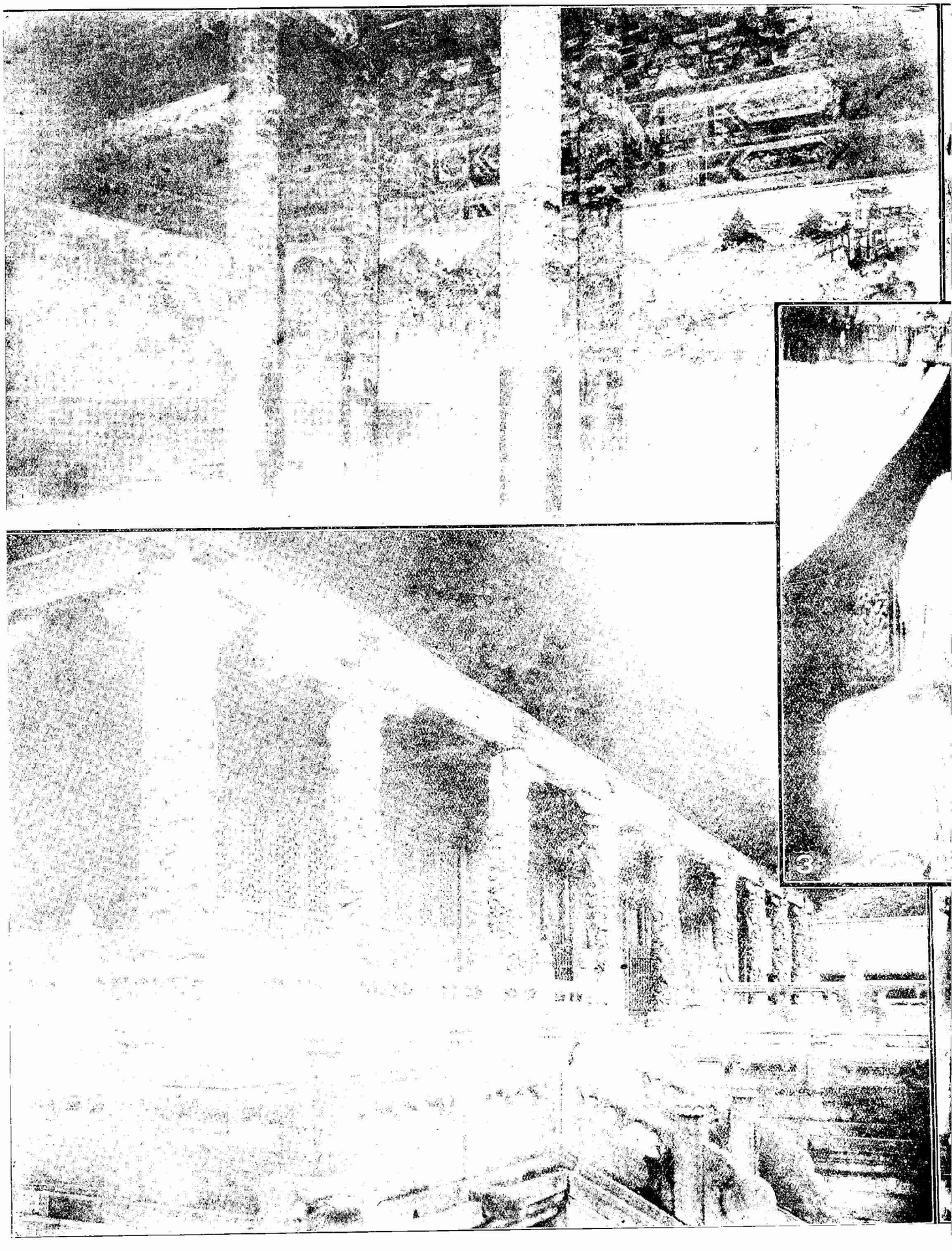
Worshippers Ascended Tai Shan Centuries Before King Tut Was Laid to Rest

From the top of Tai Shan, on clear days, there is a view said to be the finest in China. But even when the clouds roll down between the summit and the plain below there is an effect hardly less impressive. This bald, rocky knob, shut off from the world by the gray billows, is haunted by spectres that fire any imagination worthy of the name. Tai Shan is said to be the oldest sacred mountain in the world, and it is easy to believe that the veneration paid it is of more ancient origin than that given any other peak known. The other civilizations coeval with that of ancient China flourished in the river valleys of the Near East, where men had no mountains to ascend to approach nearer to the majesty of the awesome arch of the sky. On this summit it is said the good Emperor

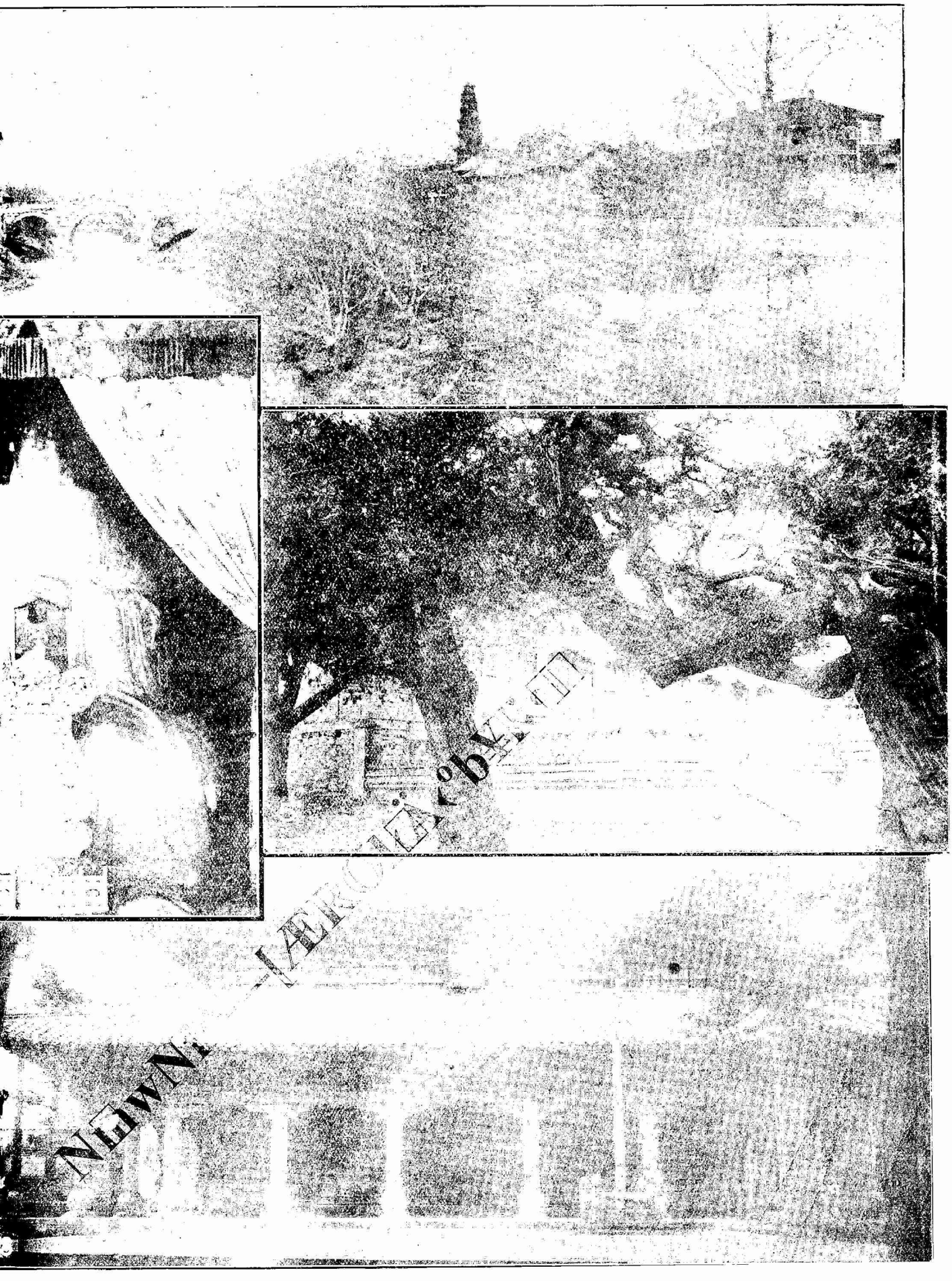
Avenue of evergreens leading to the grave of Confucius, Chufou

Shun, second of the three great rulers of the Golden Age of China, made sacrifice to whatever deity he conceived of, and Shun is reputed to have ruled in the twenty-third century before the Christian era. Men, civilized men, were worshipping here a thousand years before Tut-ankh-amen was laid to rest in his recently-opened tomb by the Nile, before there was a Babylonian Empire, when Thebes was young, when the ancient kings called Minos were beginning to rule at Cnossus in Crete, before Assyria or Troy or Greece or Carthage or Rome rose to power and glory. Pilgrims were toiling up Tai Shan before most of the civilizations known to history began, and most of those civilizations have risen, flourished and decayed since the good Emperor Shun ascended hither to offer his devotions to Heaven. Is there any spot on earth which has claimed such a sum of human devotion? The temples of Bel Marduk and Osiris have been claimed by the desert from which they rose, and men now visit the ruins of Athens and Rome with no thought of veneration for the gods to which these shrines were erected. But for forty centuries or more men have come devoutly to Tai Shan, and in every century the millions have climbed here to honor their primitive conception of deity.

(*Continued on page 15*)



1—Paintings, dating from Ming Dynasty on the walls of the Tai Miao, Tsinanfu.
2—View at Chuchow, showing pagoda and typical Chinese bridge.
3—Figure of Confucius, Confucius Temple, Chufou.



4—The magnificient carved stone pillars, which are one of the glories of the Temple to Confucius, Chufou.
5—Tai Miao, most famous of the Temples of Taianfu.
6—Front view of Temple to Mencius, Chowhsien.

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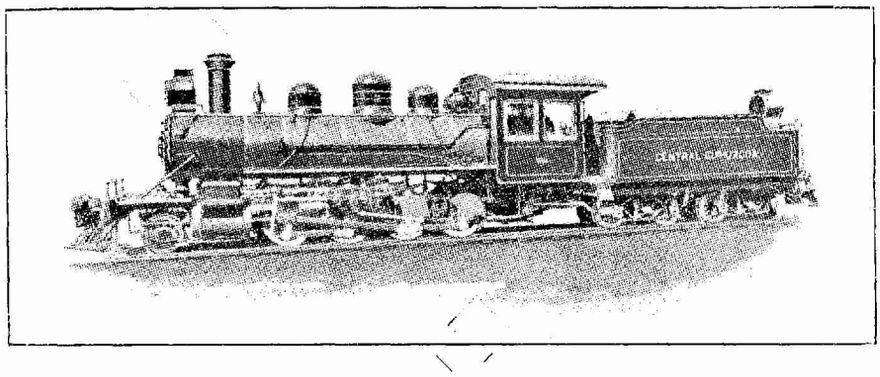

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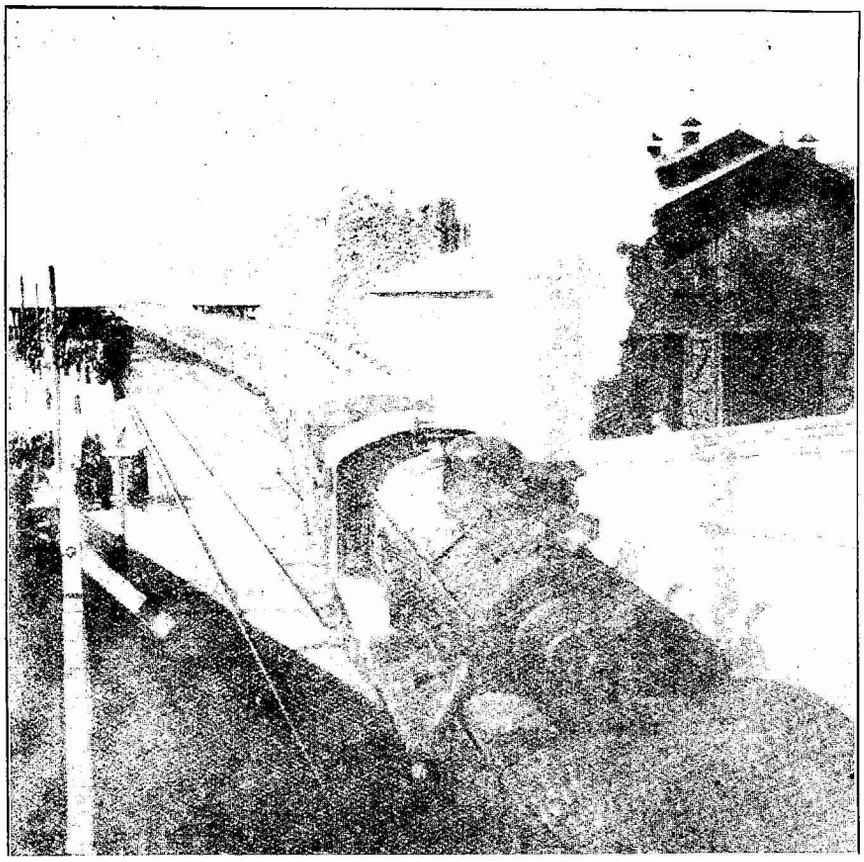

The "Blue Express" getting under way

(*Continued from page 11*)

That conception is still primitive, in spite of the overlaying of newer beliefs. There is no quarrel here between the old and the new, for always China has been tolerant, and the new comes in merely to pay added homage to the old. The temple of Yu Huang still claims the highest peak, but the Confucianist and the Buddhist also find shrines dedicated to the objects of their worship. This little cluster of ancient temples, elevated far above the world on this stony peak, epitomizes China—ancient, patient, tolerant, absorbing the new but venerating the old, drawing like an ever powerful magnet new and newer forces to be absorbed at last into its age long conservatism.

But on a bright day one can look far on all sides at one of the most splendid panoramas anywhere and feel with Confucius the smallness of the world. Away to the south the plain stretches for miles to blue-gray mountains of Shantung, with the silver line of the Wen Ho traced across the green expanse; to the north there is a glimpse of the Yellow River; to the east are the hills and plains that lie between Tai Shan and the sea. This expanse includes nearly all of the Holy Land of China, immortalized by a history which has strengthened the place accorded Tai Shan in the legends and religion of China and in the hearts of the Chinese people.

Descent of Tai Shan Affords Genuine Thrills

The descent of the mountain is hardly less an adventure than the ascent, and naturally it is much more comfortable. It is an experience not soon forgotten to be carried swiftly down the great staircase by the chair bearers, who make the descent with almost incredible swiftness, changing reliefs at the edge of yawning chasms with an abandon that sends the passenger's heart into his mouth, and running down the long flights of steps that seem to the startled eye to stretch endlessly below. At first one's imagination dwells on the possibilities of rolling down the great stair but the skill of the sure-footed bearers soon restores confidence and the ride down, with its swayings and turnings, becomes a joyous experience. The mountain goat and the burro have no advantage over these sturdy bearers, who make the run down — it is a run rather than a walk—in less than two hours, a third of the time required for the climb. It is evening now and the long shadows of boulders and trees stretch athwart the rocks, which are changing from brown and slate to a softer violet. The green expanse of the plain below begins to take on forms, and Taian-fu comes into view, a toy city boxed in its wall, with the white spire of the Methodist mission's church rising out of the blur as the only distinguishable landmark. By the time the stage is reached from which the railway station appears, with its ribbon of rails running away in either direction; the sun is low in the west and begins to shoot shafts of light between the teeth of the comb made by the jagged tumble of hills on the right of the causeway. And so at last, following the course of the tumbling stream of the morning's climb, we come again to the tranquil plain, washed in the last rays of the sun, soft in sound, and we make our way back to twentieth century civilization along the country road by which the little brown children are slowly taking their geese and cattle home.

Why Chair-bearers Never Stumble

This sketch of Tai Shan would not be complete without a word about the guild of mountain chair bearers, who make it possible for the most unathletic visitor to make the ascent with a minimum of effort and discomfort. They date the origin of their guild back to the time of Chien Lung, the Magnificent Monarch of the early eighteenth century. They have evolved a remarkable esprit de corps and their own code of safety for their passengers, which calls for severe penalties for the bearer who fails. They will not tell what these penalties are: they only answer, "One of us never stumbles." Curiously nearly all of them are Mohammedans, belonging to a few families who have followed this life for two centuries or more. Altogether, in their hardihood and spirit, they are quite set apart from their fellow coolies who follow the less adventurous but no less arduous callings of the fields and highways of the plain.

The attractions of the city of Taian-fu can be disposed of briefly. Chief among these is the Tai Miao, a temple of great antiquity at the northwest corner of the walled town, said to have been built first by one of the Dukes of Lu under the Chow Dynasty as a place of rest and worship for pilgrims gathering here to climb Tai Shan. Certainly there was some such temple here before the end of the days of Chow, for one of the most interesting things to be found in the court of the temple is a Wu Tze-pei monument erected here by the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty, Shih Hnang Ti (he who burned the ancient books) to express his disapproval of the ancient ways and beliefs which in his time he found were being honored at this place. That was 200 years before the dawning of our era. Scattered through the temple yard are aged, gnarled trees, mostly cypresses, at least two of which are said to have been planted by a Han Emperor. Other of these old trees date from the Tang and Sung periods. The temple premises are filled with a bustling, interesting life combining the old and the new, hundreds chaffering or listening to story tellers or singers in stalls lined against a background of wall plastered with the hideous advertisements of the ubiquitous cheap cigarette, The flourishing time for these money changers within the temple is the spring, the season of pilgrimage to Tai Shan, when the thousands who come here from all parts of China enrich the traders in souvenirs. The Main Temple is an imposing structure, which houses a statue of the Emperor Shun, the same who, according to legend, was sacrificing on the top of Tai Shan 2,300 years before Christ. This temple is particularly interesting for its magnificent mural paintings, which cover three of its four walls, painted in the time of the first Manchu Emperor and constituting a pictoral record of a visit of this monarch in all his splendor to this temple two and a half centuries ago. Many of the colors are still remarkably fresh and vivid.

Besides the Tai Miao Taian-fu offers the sightseer a famous Buddhist Hell, a temple ringed about by a shed which covers 16 tableaux depicting the torments which the wicked face in the future life. Decay has robbed the horrors of some of their pristine efficacy, but enough remains to do justice as illustrations of Dante's most vigorous passages. The kinship of this place and the ideas it expresses to the great Italian's imaginative work is further attested by the inscription over the outer gate, which might, without much stretching, be translated into the famous "Leave all hope behind, ye who enter here." A five-minute walk from this chamber of horrors is the "Brass Temple", dedicated to the Lady Goddess of the Mountain whom we saw honored on Tai Shan. The present state of this temple is eloquent testimony to the decay of morals in later-day China, for much of its wealth

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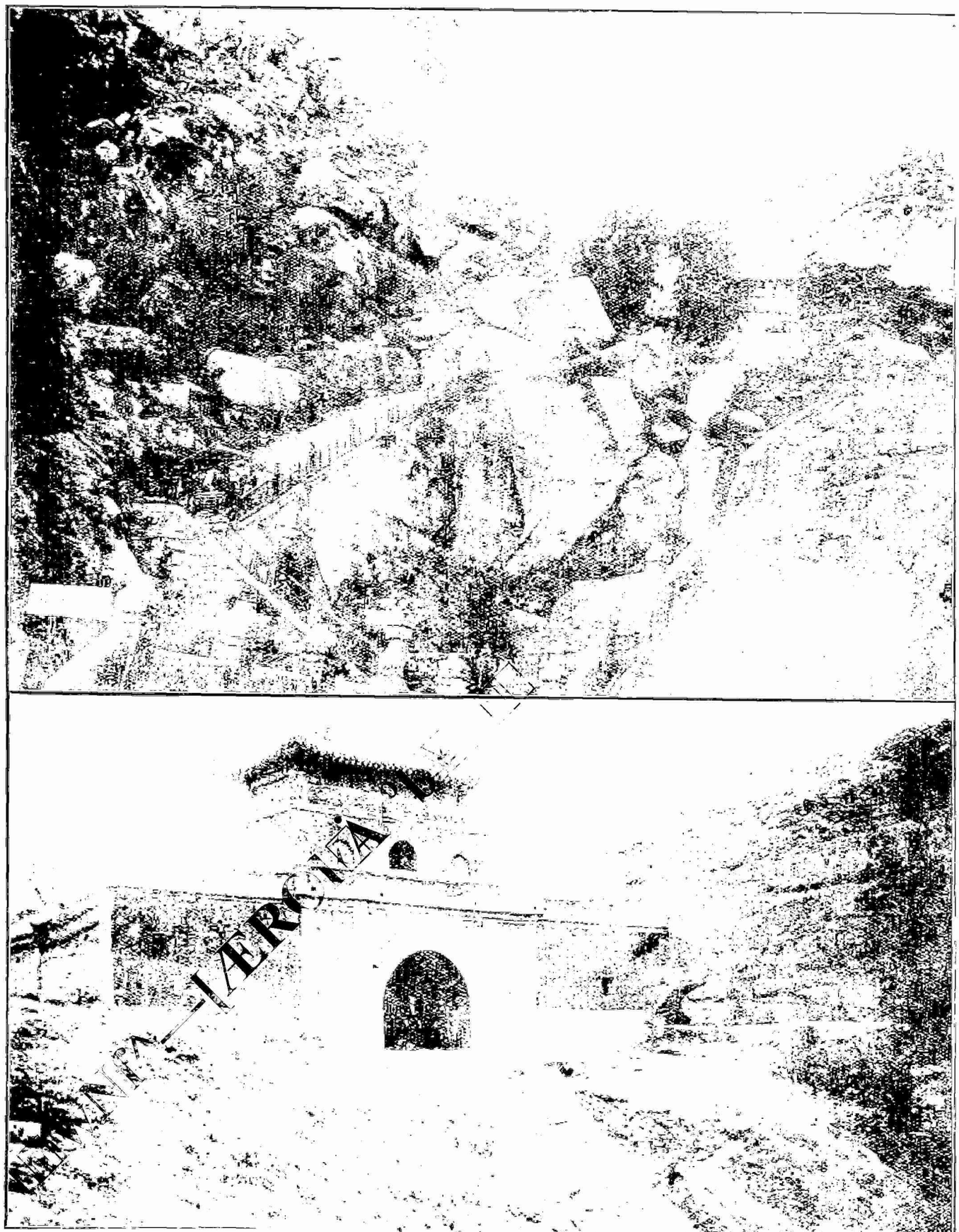

1—Yun Boo Bridge, one of the picturesque turns in the winding staircase that leads up Tai Shan, Taianfu.
2—The Southern gate of Heaven, near the summit of Tai Shan.
3—General view of the summit of Tai Shan showing temples to the God of Heaven, the Goddess of the Mountain and Confucius.
4—Upper section of the stone steps leading to summit of Tai Shan. The Southern Gate of Heaven is faintly visible at the end of the flight.

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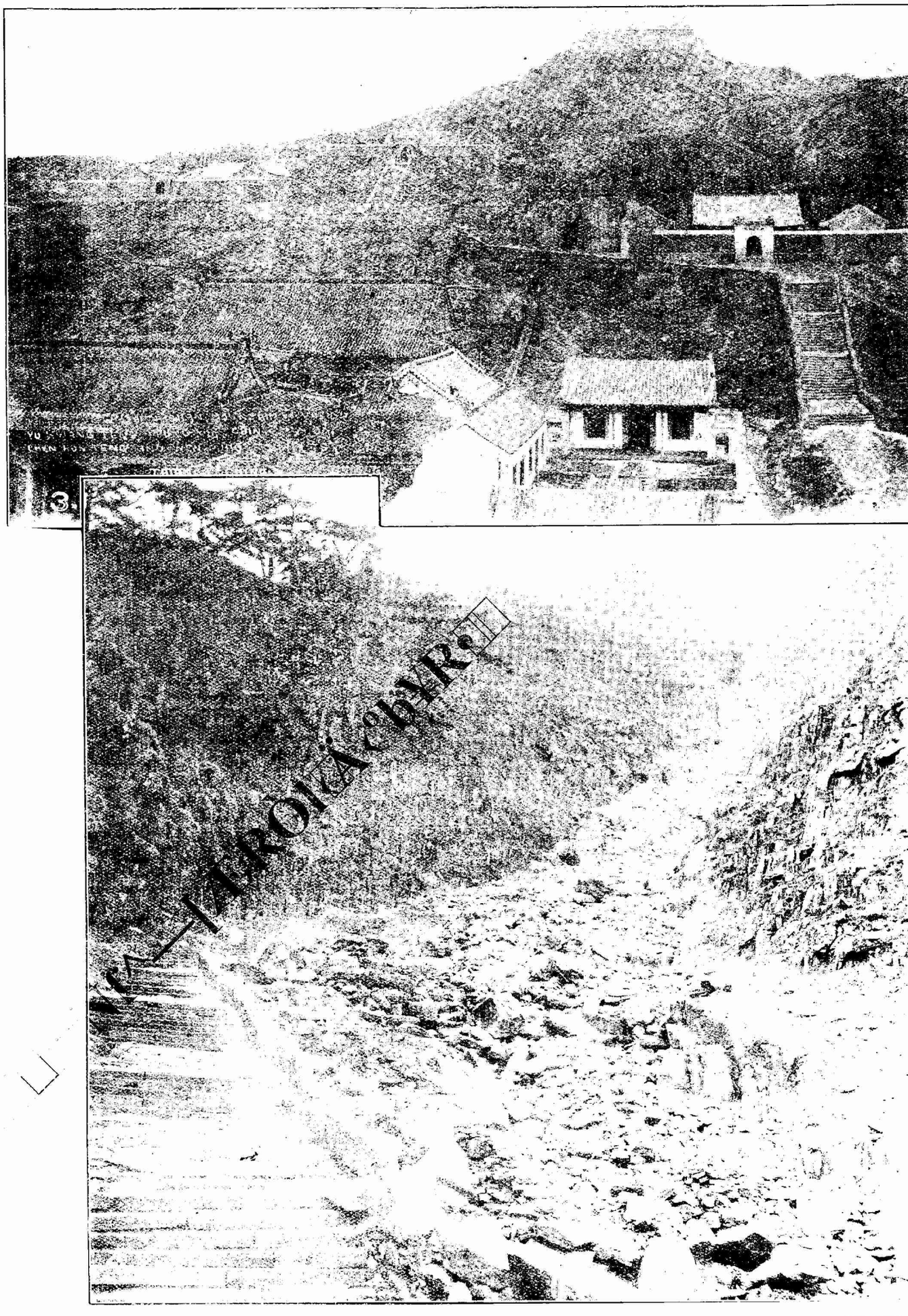

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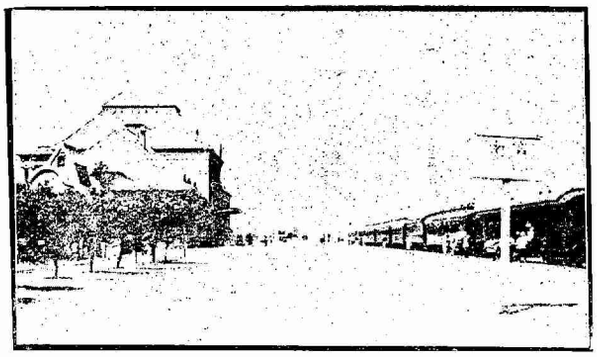
A Train That Is Rarely a Minute Late



Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

(Continued from page 15)

in brass and bronze—besides its statues it formerly had brass floors, walls and heavy railings—was looted in the early years of the Republic. Most of this brass—so local report has it—was sold to the Germans in the early weeks of the Great War when preparations were being made for the defense of Tsingtao.

On to Chufou—Birthplace of Confucius

The sympathetic traveler will leave Taian-fu with regret, but the next stopping place is hardly less interesting and stimulating to the imagination. Two hours on the train brings us to Chufou, where Confucius lived and where now thousands of reverent admirers annually visit the great temple erected here in his honor and pay their respects at his tomb. The railway station at Chufou is six miles from the town itself, which is due to the conservatism of the Duke who was head of the House of Kung—the descendants of Confucius have borne this title of nobility since Han times—who, conservative to a degree even beyond the conservatism of most Chinese, refused to permit such a modern invention of evil as a railway to run through his city. Accommodations for foreigners are to be found at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway's hotel, near the station, which is built in Chinese style, but having bed rooms with all modern western conveniences, including bathrooms, and serving good foreign food. This is a new building, recently opened, and attractive in the vividness of its Chinese coloring and the luxury of the furnishings of the Chinese rooms which do duty as lobby and office. At the hotel arrangements can be made for mule carts by which the journey across the fields to the city must be made. Officials of the railway have expressed the intention to improve these facilities for visiting the birthplace of Confucius, for the six mile journey in a springless cart is anything but a joy ride, especially in the present state of the roads. Road improvement and some form of motor transportation would greatly enhance the attraction of Chufou for the Occidental traveler, and these things are promised in the not too distant future. However, the tourist should not wait for the better days promised, for there is adequate recompense for the discomforts of the journey in the sights of Chufou.

The mule cart jolts slowly over an unfenced road running through an intensely cultivated plain, where, in summer, hundreds of half naked farmers are seen toiling in their patches of sweet potatoes, beans, peanuts or kaoliang. Halfway between the railway and the town one of the most primitive ferries in the world carries the carts and passengers across a narrow but swift running river, the Ssu Ho, the landing of passengers at the further bank being accomplished on the backs of the stalwart boatmen who have punted the clumsy wooden barge that does ferry duty across the stream. At this crossing there is a hamlet, with a rough rest house, around which swarm troops of small naked boys, nearly all of whom belong to the clan of Kung—that is, claim descent from Confucius, whose Chinese name is Kung-tzu. We are now in a district largely peopled by members of this clan, which even before the time of the Sage was a family of noble lineage and high station. In Chufou city alone there are said to be 40,000 of the Kung clan, about half the population of the place. There is little to indicate that this region has changed much since the time of the Sage himself. It is easy to imagine that the youthful Confucius lived and played in much the same way as these brown unashamed unclad descendants of his. After crossing the river the walls of Chufou soon come into view, with the green roofs of the Confucian temples gleaming above the line of the wall. The city is reached across a sandy plain, whose evenness is broken occasionally by small groves of cypress and acacia trees that shelter collections of grave mounds.

Finest Temple in All China

Chufou itself differs little from the other sleepy, backward walled towns of this region. Its walls are about four miles around, and one entire end of the city, about one-third, is taken up by the great Confucian temple, Chih Sheng Miao, and its subordinate shrines. The temple itself is said to be the finest in China, and the group of which it is the largest and chief ornament forms a brilliant collection of the best in Chinese architecture, the beauty of which is little marred by the evidences of neglect and decay which the sightseer in China must expect in the most hallowed and renowned places.

The temple and its buildings have been built on the site of the home where Confucius spent the great part of his life. There is a small building today which stands on the exact spot of the Sage's home, and the well from which he drank and the place where he taught his disciples under the shade of a large plum tree, are enclosed and marked with tablets. The trees of the temple enclosure are one of its greatest beauties, tall, stately, their shade deepening the sense of peace and harmony that pervades the place. They include cypresses, acacias, the tree called the crystal tree and said to be found nowhere else, and another tree, stems of which were used in ancient times for purposes of divination. In one of the inner courts, enclosed in marble rails, is the root of a pagoda tree said to have been planted by Confucius himself. From this old root has sprung a new tree.

The main temple is reached from the front entrance through nine gates separating a series of courtyards which contain interesting buildings and a wealth of large inscription slabs commemorationg the visits and veneration of successive Emperors since the last of the Han rulers. One of the most interesting buildings is the Hall of Ceremonial Practice, where the priests are trained in the difficult ceremonies connected with the spring and autumn festivals. The great shrine, Ta Cheng Tien, "Shrine of Perfection," sums up the best achievements of Chinese architecture. It is 78 feet high, 135 feet wide and 84 feet in depth. Its massive roof is supported in front by nine carved stone pillars, which constitute one of the marvels of Chinese sculpture. Carved from single slabs of marble, these columns are wrapped by beautifully carved dragons and conventional tracery. The eves which they support are a mass of painted wood, at present showing the evidences of weather, and above is reared the glory of the great green roof, brilliantly reflecting the run from the surface of its Chien Lung tiles, ornamented at the corners by the figures of mythical animals, Children of the Dragon, familiar to every visitor to Chinese temples, which give the impression of roguish offspring of the sky demons sliding down some celestial bannister. The main temple strikes the architectural note for the whole group which repeat many of its features on a less brilliant scale.

"Master Exemplar for All the Ages"

Within the temple stands the figure of Confucius, ten feet high, shrouded in the respectful gloom of an interior lighted only from the front entrance. Above is hung a large horizontal tablet inscribed with the characters meaning "Master Exemplar for All the Ages." The ceilings are almost covered with other inscriptions similar in tone. The statue shows the Sage seated, hands folded across his breast, with a countenance calm and benignant. On either side are statues of the "Four Secondary Sages," one of which is Mencius, and along the sides of the hall are ranged figures of the "Twelve Disciples."

It is not proposed to give here a detailed description of all the lesser shrines that surround the main temple, for which the reader is referred to any good guide book. These include temples dedicated to the father and grandfather of the Sage, his wife, to Yen Hui, one of his favorite disciples, the Confucian library, containing a record in pictures carved on stone of the principal events of the Sage's life. There is also a long gallery sheltering figures of several score of Confucian disciples.

The first temple on this site was built in 478 B. C., the year after Confucius' death, an unpretentious three-room structure. This was succeeded by others which followed in a succession of increasing size and grandeur as the Emperors of China took up the cult of Confucius and attempted to give their veneration expression in this form. The temple on its present scale dates from about 739 A. D., in which year the Emperor Hsuan Tung conferred on Confucius the posthumous title of "Prince of Literary Enlightenment." Emperors of the Sung, Kin, Yuan and Ming dynasties enlarged and renovated the shrines during the succeeding centuries until finally, in the time of the magnificent Chien Lung, they were given approximately their present form. As it is today the Confucian Temple is more the work of Chien Lung than of any of his predecessors.

Four Year Old Boy Is 74th Descendent of Seer

Close to the temple, just beyond its outer wall, is the residence of the present head of the clan of Confucian descendants, Duke Kung Te-cheng, a 4-year-old boy, the 74th in descent from the Great Sage. The affairs of the clan are administered by his uncle and guardian, Kung Ling-yu.

To visit the grave of Confucius it is necessary to return through the city, go out by the North Gate and approach the cemetery through a mile-long avenue lined by splendid cypress trees. The grave is in a closed-off corner of the great Kung-ling or cemetery of the Kung family, a tract including about 600 acres, in which repose the bones of the Kung family for the last 2,500 years. There are walls within walls, and a series of stone or brilliantly painted wooden gates, with cypress lined avenues between, before the grave of Confucius is reached. This is inside a red wall of plaster, through which one enters by the Che Mu Men, and which encloses, besides the tomb of the Sage, the mounds also of his son and grandson and pavilions in which Emperors have rested during their visits of respect to this place. From the gate leads an avenue flanked by the carved figures of warriors and sages, tigers and mythical animals which are found at other famous Chinese tombs, notably those of the Ming Emperors. This inner enclosure is rich in the usual inscribed stone slabs, recording the visits of Emperors as far back as the Sung Dynasty.

The tomb of Confucius is severe and impressive in its simplicity. It is only a mound, about ten feet high, grown over with the weeds and grasses of the field beyond. Before it is placed a plain inscription stone bearing the words, "Ancient, Most Holy Teacher." The mound stands in the shade of a small clump of locust trees, whose leaves and twigs fall on the grave and add to the untended tangle of its surface. The stillness of the summer afternoon is emphasized rather than broken by the droning of the cicadas or the occasional whirr of the grasshopper. This place, with its entire absence of the splendor of the temples back yonder in the town, somehow seems more like the spirit of the Great Teacher would have wished—the Superior Man would have preferred the serenity of the tomb, with its disavowal of human pride, to the glory by which the pomp-loving Emperors have sought to express their admiration—and themselves—in the great green-roofed temple. So simple a monument to mark the resting place of one of the great spirits of the human race. Nowhere but in China would this be possible.

Mencius, Confucius' Disciple

To continue the note of this pilgrimage to the shrines of China's Holy Land, it is fitting to skip over the towns that lie between Chufou and Tsowhsien, and to proceed next to the latter city, which attracts the devout as the birthplace and burial place of the great teacher who succeeded him of Chufou, Mencius, the disciple and expositor of Confucius. Tsowhsien is 17 miles south of Chufou on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the district between the two cities is rich in monuments preserving memories of the great philosophers.

The points of interest around Tsowhsien are somewhat scattered, but enough of them are within easy reach of the village to make a day's visit worth while. The grave in which Mencius is supposed to be buried, for instance, is in an out-of-the-way cemetery about six miles north of the town, while the tomb of Mencius' mother, a woman almost as famous in Chinese legend as her son, is in another cemetery nearby. Either of these tombs is reached almost as easily by wheelbarrow or cart from Chufou as from Tsowhsien. The Temple of Mencius, however, is only a short distance outside the south gate of the town. Like the shrine dedicated to Confucius at Chufou, this temple is set in an enclosure of splendid old trees, most of them dating from the Sung Dynasty, the enclosure being filled with tablets commemorating a great number of imperial visits. The temple containing a large figure of Mencius and a wealth of laudatory inscriptions similar to those seen in the Confucian temple at Chufou.

In the temple yard stands a statue of the sage which is considered one of the finest pieces of Chinese sculpture. Between the south gate of Tsowhsien and the shrine is to be seen a memorial arch bearing the words, "Ancient Site of the Third Removal," referring to the legend of the efforts of Mencius' mother to find favorable environment for her son's younger years. The story goes that at first the family lived near a cemetery, and there the boy fell into the evil way of imitating the mourners. Next the residence was near a market, and there he learned the questionable ways of the traders. Finally his mother took him to live near a school, and there at last he came under the influence of the atmosphere of learning and virtue and his greatness flowered as a result. The young Mencius must have been a great trial to his devoted mother, for near the temple there is a hall, "Mencius' Mother Breaking the Loom Hall," commemorating an incident in which the good lady, exasperated by her son's neglect of the pursuit of wisdom, lost patience and smashed her loom to bits. To the east of this hall is the "Mencius Washing Inkstand Pool" and the "Mencius Drying Books Stage," where the philosopher is supposed to have carried on tasks incidental to the acquirement and dissemination of virtue and wisdom. Monuments abound here, erected by rulers of the Chin, Han, Yuan, Ming and Manchu Dynasties.

Some six miles to the south of Tsowhsien stands the Yi Shan range of hills, rich in relics and memories of Ancient China. On one of these hills, Wa Hua Feng, the first of the mythical emperors of China, Fu Hsi, is said to have first drawn his famous diagram of the eight trigrams, the basis of the Chinese art of divination by means of combinations of variously broken straight lines, and art embodied in the ancient I-cheng, or "Book of Changes." Fu Hsi's reign is assigned by mythical lore to the thirtieth century before Christ. The stone on which the Emperor's first diagram was inscribed is, according to report, still to be seen on this hill. Yi Shan is also noted for a bower in which Confucius is said to have made his study for a time; a stone monument ascribed to the first Emperor of the Chin Dynasty, and a peak marked as the refuge of Hsi Kung, a famous official of Han times. East of Tsowhsien is another famous hill, Hsihchi Shan, where is to be found a smaller temple dedicated to Mencius. North of of the city is Wuliti Shan, famous because here is found a stone engraved with Sanskrit writing, relic of the days of the introduction of Buddhism. Other hills in this region are also said to contain Sanskrit relics.

Tsowhsien, like Chufou, is content to rest upon the laurels of its glorious past. The progress brought by the railroad to other cities has practically passed it by; the town itself is nearly two miles from the railway station. Many of the inhabitants claim descent from Mencius, belonging to the family of Mang, although a large proportion of this clan is supposed to have emigrated to Soochow. Tsowhsien lies in the heart of a fruitful farming district, and among the products carried out of it by the railroad are peanuts, tobacco, wheat and a little raw silk.

Near Tsowhsien is another town that lives much in the past, Lianghsiatien, near which is to be found a now ruined city that was once capital of the Kingdom of Chu under the Chow Dynasty, and also the Yuhuankung Palace, which during the first month of each year draws thousands of pilgrims from the surrounding provinces for incense offerings.

Return to Modernity

This pilgrimage among places famous for their associations with the two great sages has carried us past a more modern center, to which we shall now return. This is Yenchow-fu, a city of ancient renown which has taken on importance in modern China because of the railway. From Yenchow-fu runs a branch line 20 miles southwest to the thriving city of Tsining-chow, of which more will be said later. The walls of Yenchow-fu are among the most impressive to be seen along the whole line of the railway, although their majesty is somewhat marred by the large cigarette advertisements with which they are plastered. Yenchow-fu's recent return to a measure of prosperity is due almost entirely to the shipments to and from Tsining-chow that pass through it, although it is famous on its own account for its exports of particularly fine walnuts. The sightseer in Yenchow-fu must depend altogether on wheelbarrows for transportation, for the more modern riksha seems not to have come into use here yet. Points of interest include a mediaeval bridge over the Ssu Ho, near the city, a bridge with fifteen spans, built of stone; evidence of the skill of Chinese engineers of six centuries ago. In the northeastern corner of the city wall is a pagoda, visible from miles

around, which is all that now remains of the once famous Hsing Lung Monastery, dating from the period of confusion which followed the downfall of the Hans. In the fields near the pagoda stands a more modern temple which presents a bewildering example of the coalescence of the elements of the various religions which China has adopted, Buddhist nuns, priests and forms being employed in worship which includes ideas and deities antedating the introduction of Buddhism. Here on festival days a picturesque spectacle is presented, with jugglers, hawkers and entertainers vying with chanting nuns for the attention of a colorful crowd.

Yenchow-fu is in the center of a tobacco growing country and the drying and stripping of the leaves is one of its most important occupations.

Tipplers' Paradise

The branch line to Tsining-chow traverses 20 miles of smiling countryside the railway being lined for most of its length by an avenue of poplars planted when the Germans built the line some twelve years ago. Tsining-chow presents an aspect several centuries more modern than any of the towns visited since leaving Tsinan-fu. It has a steadily growing population now exceeding 100,000, and is, for its district, an important industrial and transportation center. Its skyline, while not lacking the pagodas and temple roofs which mark other towns of this region, has also the smokestacks of modern industry. Perhaps its most important industrial establishment is the Chi Feng Flour Mill, whose product is seen ready for shipment at the railway station and on long lines of wheelbarrows which screech through the streets. There is also in Tsining-chow a match factory and a large egg processing plant. The city is now being opened up to foreign trade on the initiative of the Chinese authorities, just as Tsinan-fu was opened 17 years ago, and several important foreign firms already have agencies in the city. Tsining-chow owes much of its prosperity and importance to its communication, for it is situated on the Grand Canal and for centuries has taken its share of tribute from the cargoes traveling by that great highway of commerce. At present it lies at about the northern limit of the canal's greatest usefulness, and is a distributing point for cargoes that are received by water from the regions south almost as far as the Yangtze River.

Tsining-chow has its historical associations as well as the attractions of a modern commercial center. Its residents are proud to show a garden in which Li Tai Po, best loved of Chinese poets, is said to have done some of his renowned tippling fifteen hundred years ago. This garden is now a favorite haunt of the young bloods of Tsining-chow who follow the example of the great poet in one respect—not the literary one. Not far away is a temple curiously dedicated to a tunnel, built in the ancient feudal times when every little princeling was a law unto himself until a stronger man came along. This tunnel is presumed to have run under the city walls and given egress in the hills ten miles away, and to have been of welcome use to the lords of the city when hard pressed by beleaguering foes. The temple guardians, for a fee, will still show the beginning of the tunnel, but they admit that not for hundreds of years has any man entered it, nor does any man know for certain today where it leads to, if anywhere. Still it is a place of veneration, and hundreds visit it daily out of curiosity and for the purpose of worship at the temple near by. It is a strange example of the Chinese willingness to accept things as they are, the lack of that spirit of enquiry that has led other peoples so far ahead of China in all forms of modern research.

Grand Canal at Its Best

The Grand Canal is seen at Tsining-chow at its most picturesque, filled with barges of all descriptions and busy with a water and trading life that must be something like the picture this great route of commerce and travel presented in the days of the Mongol and Ming rulers. Tsining-chow shops are noticeably prosperous looking, with freshly painted fronts and attractively displayed goods.

Back on the main line of the railway and traveling from Yenchow-fu we come, 50 miles to the south, to Lincheng, the city on which centered world-wide interest recently from the bandit hold-up of the Blue Express the morning of May 6, 1923. Lincheng is an important station on the railway because from it runs a branch line 19 miles southeast to Yihsien, passing through Tsaochuang, where is located the colliery of the Ching Hing Mining Company, with a daily output of several hundred tons. Coal is mined at other places along this branch, and from these mines (principally that at Tsaochuang) comes most of the fuel for the operation of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Among the mountains visible to the east of Lincheng is Mount Pao Tzu-ku with its sawed-off top, on which Lincheng bandits held their foreign captives for 38 days.

The coal mining center at Tsaochuang is one of the most important and flourishing stations of the entire Tientsin-Pukow system. It is believed that more freight originates here (as distinguished from reshipped goods) than any other place on the line except Tientsin. The mines at Tsaochuang produce about 700,000 tons of coal annually, supplying nearly all the coal used by the railway. The capacity of these mines will be more than doubled early next year, when a new shaft will be opened and operated, with a daily capacity of 3,000 tons. This new shaft is to be equipped with the latest German mining machinery, electric and including the most modern safety devices. The mining company plans further extensions, including the establishment of a Portland cement factory close to the mines. Besides coal the station at Tsaochuang handles large shipments annually of the agricultural products of the district, having shipped more than 20,000 tons of grain during 1922 of which 4,000 tons went to Tientsin alone. This district also exports large quantities of peanuts and walnuts, mostly to Shanghai, and dried persimmons and fresh pears. During the egg season about a car load of eggs every day is sent out of Tsaochuang to consumers in the south.

Glimpse of Effective Missionary Work

Yishien is the scene of one of the most interesting missionary educational enterprises in China. This is the Shantung Industrial School conducted by the American Presbyterian Mission (North), founded in 1912, since when it has made steady progress. Further growth will come in the near future, for the school has in hand a building program which includes a new science building, shops, dormitories and a dining hall to accommodate 200 boys, and new equipment, the total calling for a budget of $53,000 (Mexican). "The aim of the school," writes one of its faculty, "is to unite the subjects of the school curriculum with practical work so as to produce sympathetic interest with practical problems of Chinese life and to develop Christian character; second, to produce salable goods so the boys may help support themselves and the school; third, by conducting agricultural and industrial departments we seek to improve rural conditions by bringing to the community the benefits of industrial education." The trades in which instruction is given include carding and spinning of cotton and wool, weaving of tuft rugs, cabinet making, blacksmithing, sheet metal and machine shop work, shoe making, and architectural drawing. In the agricultural department gardening, nursery farming and field crops are taught. Every pupil works four hours each day in field or shop, and the average pupil earns about $17 a year by this work, these earnings helping to pay his tuition in the school. The average attendance for the last school year was 68 students, but the new building program looks forward to an enrollment of at least 200 boys. The school has passed the experimental stage, and has demonstrated the value and need of industrial education for the youth of China's masses. The principal of the school is Mr. William E. Winter, and the board of directors includes the Rev. T. N. Thompson of Ichow, the Rev. R. M. Allison of Tenghsien, Dr. C. H. Yerkes of Yihsien and the Rev. W. W. Johnson of Tsining-chow.

South of Lincheng the route of the railway runs through plain country broken by undulating hills down to the point where the main line again joins the Grand Canal, from which it branches off at Techow. The two great highways come together again at Hanchuang, where the railway crosses the canal. This place is the dividing line between the portions of the railway assigned to the British and German interests which shared in its construction, the Germans having the section to the north and the British that to the south. The canal, flowing away to the southeast of Hanchuang, is a busy highway here, filled with white sailed junks laden with merchandise for exchange between the Yangtze cities and the farming country of western Shantung. Pao-tzu-ku, the mountain of bandit fame, is closer to the railway here than at any other place, and from this station visitors have been accustomed to visit the temples and monasteries which cling to the sides or are perched on the summit of the mountain. Of Pao-tzu-ku a Chinese writer says: "When from the top of the mountain one sees the sunrise, he would think that the sea washes the sun."

Where Gunpowder Was First Made

A few miles below Hanchuang is Likuoyi, of some commercial importance because of the iron mines of the region. These have been worked from ancient times and the first guns in China are believed to have been made from these ores. There is an iron cow at the foot of the Iron Mountain near Likuoyi fashioned by a famous warrior, Ti Chin of the Kin dynasty. To this warrior is also ascribed the making of guns from this ore and the use of gunpowder, at least 200 years before it was known in Europe. Lichuan and Maochuan are passed south of Likuoyi, small towns of local importance as distributing

centers for the products of the district, principally wheat, kaoliang, peas and peanuts. Coal is also mined in this region. The Willow Fountain a mile north of Lichuan station and the Cave Mountain two miles from Maochuan are much visited by Chinese travelers.

South of Likuoyi the railway runs into a narrow neck of Kiangsu province inserted between Shantung and Anhui, and the principal city of this district is Hsuchow-fu, the most populous and prosperous city on the main line between Tsinan-fu and the Yangtze.

The wealth of this city and its surrounding district is shown in the fact that the freight receipts of its station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are larger than those of any other place. This is due in part to the fact that here the Lunghai railway from the west forms a junction with the Tientsin-Pukow line, so that Hsuchow-fu is a reshipping point for most of the produce shipped from the rich province of Honan, lying to the west, to the Yangtze cities. As the railway system of China develops, the importance of Hsuchow-fu as a communications center is sure to increase. It now has trunk line railways running into it from the north, south and west, and the execution of plans for the extension of the Lunghai Railway to Haichow, on the coast, will link it also with the east, where it is proposed to make of Haichow a first class ocean port. Moreover there are ambitious plans for the extension of the Lunghai system to the far west of China, through Honan-fu, capital of Shensi, Lanchow-fu, capital of Kansu, and to Ili, lying at the extremity of far off Sinkiang, the great Chinese dominion of Central Asia. Hsuchow-fu will then be a shipping center through which will pass products from all parts of China north of the Yangtze-kiang.

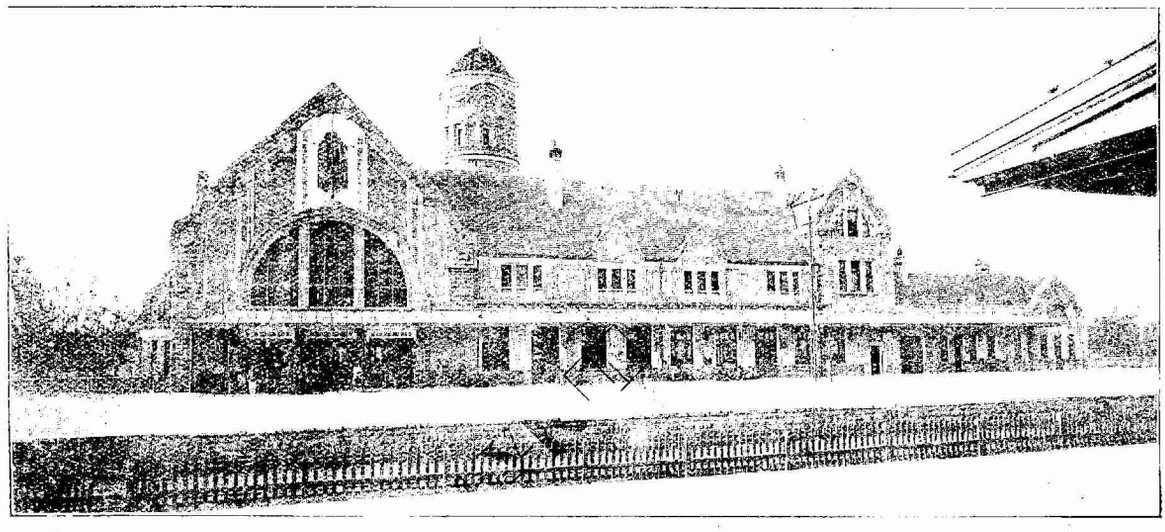
Already the evidences of prosperity are many in the city. New buildings are springing up in many places, the amount of building being one of the first impressions the visitor receives. Many of the firms building appear to be forwarding companies, showing how important a part the railways play in the commercial life of the place. But the railways are not the only source of wealth. Hsuchow-fu lies in a fertile valley, formerly that of the Yellow River, and the agricultural products of the countryside are gathered here for preparation and shipping. The principal products of this region are grains, cotton, peanuts, Chinese wine and cow and sheep hides. A view from the tower on Hubu Shan, at the northwestern corner of the city covers the entire city and shows half a dozen of the smokestacks of industry, a cigarette factory, an egg-processing plant, and electric light plant and others. From this tower a wide expanse of the surrounding country can be seen, an undulating valley nearly enclosed by a wall of hills.

Famous Battle Field of 200 B. C.

Across the plain beyond the west wall of the city rises Chuili Shan, in whose shadow was fought the decisive battle which resulted in victory for the founder of the Han Dynasty, Liu Pei, and established that great dynasty firmly on the dragon throne two hundred years before the Christian era. The hills about the city which are visible from this point are covered with old and historic temples and towers, commemorating some of the most famous and romantic episodes in Chinese history and legend. North of the city can be traced the old bed of the Yellow River, which, by one of the vagaries which have made it the cause of so much suffering and disaster, changed in 1852 to the present course, 300 miles to the north. The Yellow River followed this former course six and a half centuries (1194-1852). Hsuchow-fu has occupied a prominent place in the literary history of China, and the great names associated with the place include those of Pai Chu-yi, famous under the Tang dynasty, and Su Hsi, who was a magistrate here in Sung times. A reminder of Su Hsi is the Yellow Tower in the northeastern part of the city which was built by this literary magistrate to prevent inundation by the Yellow River. The material used was yellow earth, for the builder believed that the spirit of the soil thus chosen could subdue the spirit of the unruly waters. In modern times Hsuchow-fu has been noted as the headquarters of Chang Hsun, the tough old warrior who tried to re-establish the Manchu Dynasty in 1917, and whose death was announced a few weeks ago.

Hsuchow-fu already has a considerable amount of foreign business interested in its possibilities, and foreign firms are likely to turn to it more and more as the communications system of which it is to be the center develop. British engineers and inspectors employed on the southern half of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway make their headquarters here. There is a new foreign style hotel in Hsuchow-fu, the Hsuchow Fantien, just completed which offers fair European accommodations.

The line of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Hsuchow-fu affords little of exceptional interest to the general traveler. A few miles from Hsuchow-fu the railway passes into Anhui Province, which extends, level and fertile, to the Yangtze River, where the railway has its southern terminus at Pukow. Fulichi, 40 miles below Hsuchow-fu, is an unusually rich agricultural center noted especially for its melons. This district also produces wheat and kaoliang Below this the railway enters a region in which rice is the the principal staple of agriculture and consequently the paddies give the countryside an aspect different from that of the drier plains of the north. At Tsaolaochi the Hwai River is crossed by a bridge 1876 feet long, the largest on the southern section of the railway. This is the principal river of the district between China's two greatest streams, the Yellow River and the Yangtze. The Hwai Hai is an important waterway for domestic commerce, and its surface, seen from the train windows, is livened by the junk sails.



Tsinanfu Station built by the Germans

Passing Review of Chinese Soldiery

Pengpu is the largest city between Hsuchow-fu and the Yangtze, in fact the railway's only first class station on this stretch of more than 200 miles. This is an important shipping point for the rice production of this section of Anhui. Waterways and the railway have raised Pengpu in recent years from a position of obscurity, as a small agricultural town, to a position of commercial influence. It is moreover politically important, for it is a concentration center for the troops of the Tuli of Anhui, and the through traveler by the Blue Express gathers his strongest impression of the place from the fanfare of bugles which blare, continuously it seems, from the lines of barracks along the way. The Chinese say that in ancient times the inhabitants of these parts fished for pearls along the seashore here since according to legend this country was on the coast before the slow silting process of the rivers carried the land hundreds of miles eastward to the present lines. A few miles to the south of Pengpu is the important district city of Fengyang, off the railroad, not far from which are the imposing tombs of the ancestors of the first Ming Emperor, erected by that ruler

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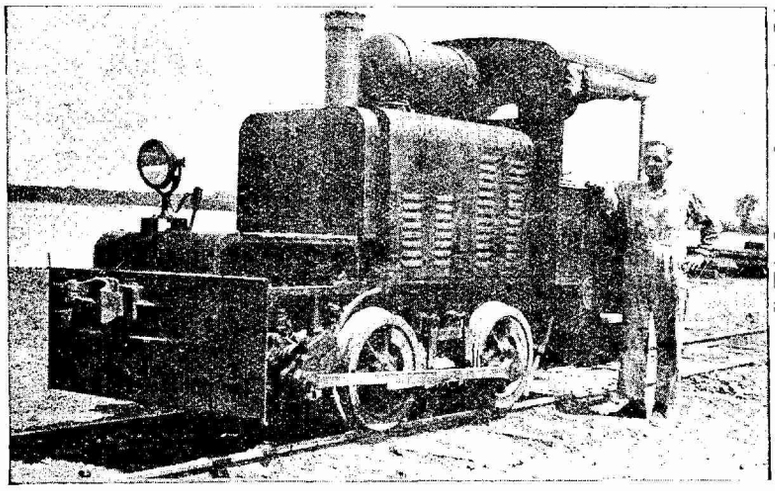

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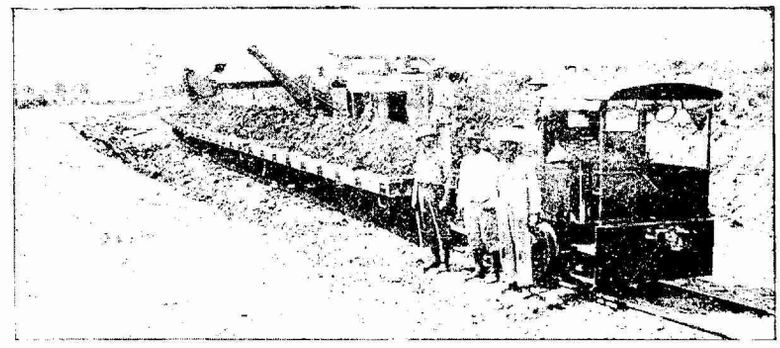

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after he had fought his way to the Dragon Throne. This region contains many places associated with the origin of the Mings. Lunghunghsi Temple, southeast of Pengpu, is said to be that in which the first of the Ming Emperors began life as a servant, and Ming Ling, south of Fengyang, is famous because of the tomb which this same ruler erected over his father's grave after he came to power.

At Mingkwang, 40 miles below Pengpu, the railway traverses a short stretch of hilly country in which the tracks run through several deep cuts until Changpaling, 26 miles southeast of Mingkwang, is reached, where the country opens up again. Chuchow, 30 miles above Pukow, is the remaining city of any size on the line, a place with an eventful history behind it. Here the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty gained a decisive victory over his enemies. The hills about the city abound in famous old buildings and gardens and in spots of remarkable natural beauty. Around Chuchow there are coal deposits, but no real effort has ever been made to exploit this source of wealth. The intensively cultivated plains from here to the Yangtze produce rice, some wheat, sesame, cotton, ginseng, etc. This country is also noted for the great numbers of wild duck which feed along its streams and which furnish in season an important part of the food of the inhabitants. Thousands of these ducks are killed each year and sold to the International Export Company, which operates one of the largest cold storage plants in the world across the Yangtze at Hsiakwan.

Looking from the car window at Wu-i, 20 miles north of Pukow, the traveler can see the partially constructed terminal of the projected Pukow-Sinyang Railway. The concession for this railway, which was to run about 300 miles to the west and tap the country immediately north of the Yangtze, was granted a British company in 1913, but work was halted by the Great War after the terminal at this point had been partially completed. The materials which had been accumulated were then sold to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The future of the concession, which was held by the British and Chinese Corporation, is doubtful.

Pukow—The End of the Line

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway ends at Pukow, 628 miles from its northern terminal at Tientsin. This is a small town the importance of which is due entirely to the railway. The coming of the railway, however, has infused new energy into the inhabitants and the beginnings of a real industrial development are becoming manifest. Pukow was selected, in the good old days before the Great War, as the site of one of the most ambitious port development plans in the history of the exploitation of China and a contract was signed between the Chinese Government and the Banque Industrielle de Chine for a loan of 150,000,000 francs to be used for the building of a great port for ocean shipping at Pukow, besides other smaller undertakings. But the war came, followed by Yuan Shih-kai's abortive monarchist enterprise, in which most of the money advanced on this loan was swallowed up. To complete the collapse (temporary, at least) of the Pukow Development Project the Banque Industrielle went on the rocks three years ago. But for the present status of this plan, and also for an economic survey of Pukow and its sister ports across the Yangtze, Nanking and Hsiakwan, the reader is referred to a recent article in this magazine ("Nanking, a City with a Past and a Future," Industrial Progress in China Series, The China *Weekly Review*, August 11, 1923).

Travelers who have come this far on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway continue their journey to Shanghai by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The river is crossed by the fast, comfortable ferry steamer maintained by the Tientsin-Pukow line, which lands passengers on the south side of the river within a few steps of the Hsiakwan station where passengers board the express for Shanghai.

While the Tientsin-Pukow Railway ends at the Yangtze, the remainder of the journey to Shanghai is, from the point of view of the tourist, a continuation of his travels by the most interesting and comfortable overland route in China, from the capital to the great port. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway runs through the richest district in the entire country, rich for the farmer and the industrialist alike and containing cities at once among the most ancient and modern of the realm.

Nanking—South of the Yangtze River

Nanking itself is well worth a stop of a day or two whether the traveler is interested in the old or the new China. Nanking has been several times the capital of the Empire, the prize for which rival dynasties and warring factions have struggled, and through many ages a center of culture and the arts, second to none. The modern city sprawls over an area now far too large for it, enclosed within its ancent walls, but with the industrial expansion which seems inevitable it is certain that Nanking will become again the great city it has been in the past. Peking alone among the cities of northeastern China surpasses Nanking in its wealth of monuments of the past. The tomb of the first Ming Emperor, which set the model for the other Ming Tombs near Peking, is found near Nanking. Few spots in China illustrate better the cataclysmic changes which have marked the history of the country than the desolate stretches which now mark the site of the former Tartar City, sacked and destroyed by the ravages of two great civil wars within the memory of living man. The ancient Drum Tower which stands in the center of a modern park is only one of scores of similar historic monuments. And in its present, and still more in its promise of a greater future, Nanking is no less impressive than for the traces of its distinguished past. New parks, schools, libraries and roads are a pledge of the further advancement in the future, for Nanking is so situated that it cannot fail to become a city of tremendous importance in the new China that must surely come some day out of the present welter and chaos. Even today Nanking is an educational center second only to Peking, with a large government university, one of the leading missionary universities of the country and some of the best secondary schools in China. It is moreover a political center of no mean standing, the capital of Kiangsu Province and the seat of Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan, one of the most progressive of the present group of militarist leaders of China. Since the coming of the railways placed Nanking on the great highway between Peking and Shanghai it has been a popular stopping place for tourists. Resident foreigners also flock there in considerable numbers for the hunting in the duck season, for the lagoons along the river at Nanking harbor a great profusion of waterfowl game. Nanking has a good foreign hotel under English management, the Bridge House (Rates $8 a day and up).

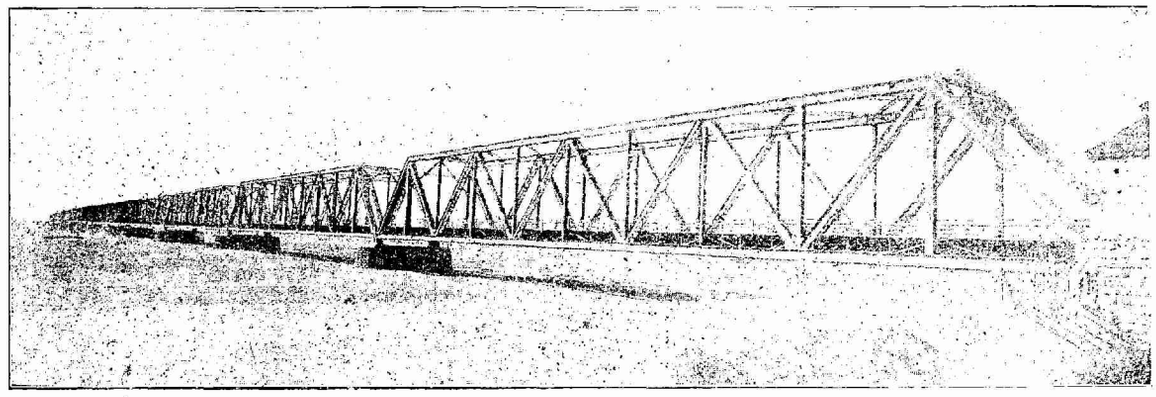
Eight Hours to Shanghai

Between Nanking and Shanghai lie such cities as Chinkiang, Wusih and Soochow, to mention only the three most important. As far as Chinkiang the railway follows the course of the Yangtze, and turning southeast at Chinkiang it parallels the Grand Canal until Soochow is reached. It is at Chinkiang that the Grand Canal crosses the Yangtze, a fact that has made it a great commercial center for centuries. Today, when the Canal has been robbed of most of its importance by more modern transport, Chinkiang is still an important port of call for river steamer traffic. Discerning travelers have called it the prettiest port on the Yangtze below Hankow. This region is intimately associated with memories of Marco Polo, for it was at Yangchow, across the river, that the great Venetian traveler was for three years a magistrate under Kublai Khan. Marco Polo's account of his journeyings in China takes note of flourishing cities at Nanking and Soochow. Chinkiang, he remarked, was in his time a great stronghold of Nestorian Christianity. "There are in this city," he wrote, "three churches of Nestorian Christians, which were built in the year 1278, when his majesty appointed a Nestorian named Mar-Sachis to the government of it for three years. By him these churches were established, where there had not been any before; and they still subsist." Marco Polo also noted the beauties of the Golden Island lying in the middle of the river against Chinkiang, an island which became still more famous in succeeding ages through the visits of the Manchu monarchs Kang Hsi and Chien Lung the Magnificent, the latter of whom was moved to a frenzy of poetical composition by the charm of the place. Chinkiang was visited by the British fleet in 1842. Yangchow, Marco Polo's seat of government, is reached from Chinkiang by a daily launch service.

Wusih belongs to modern industrial China. Next to Shanghai it is the largest industrial center of the lower Yangtze valley, boasting a population of 100,000 and a large and growing concentration of modern industries. The Chinese themselves have accomplished the industrial development of Wusih, but with a certain amount of foreign expert advice and financial assistance. Among its industral establishments are modern steam silk filatures, rice mills, flour mills, cotton mills and other factories. In the flour milling industry of China Wusih takes a position of considerable importance.

Soochow—Another Page of Old China

Chinese rhapsodists have never tired of singing the praises of Soochow, 55 miles northwest of Shanghai. "Heaven above and below Soochow and Hangchow," one of the most familiar of Chinese proverbs, expresses the high estimate that many generations of the sons of Han held of the beauties of this city, which the European, searching for any standard by which to measure his impressions, has named "the Venice of China." Soochow is one of the most ancient of Chinese cities, having been the capital of the Kingdom of Wu during



Bridge across Yellow River at Tsinan-fu

Chow Dynasty in the seventh century B. C. Marco Polo, who called it Singui, found it a "large and magnificent city, the circumference of which is 30 miles." Marco Polo noted that its inhabitants had "vast quantities of silk, and manufacture it, not only for their own consumption, all of them being clothed in it, but also for other markets," an observation as true today as it was in the time of the Venetian traveler. The spinning and weaving of silk is still the principal industry of Soochow, some of the spinning being done by filiature machinery. Plain brocade, patterned brocade and silk gauze are the most noted products of the city. The rice of the Soochow region is reputed to be the best grown in China.

Soochow is an open port, having been thrown open to foreigners as a result of the victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War, a provision to that effect having been included in the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. The Japanese here have their own concession, while other foreign powers unite in administering the International Concession.

Any good guidebook of China devotes several pages to the points of interest which attract the tourist to Soochow, and only brief mention can be given these here. The landmark which is first impressed on the new arrival and which distinguishes the sky line of the city is the pagoda of the Hau-chu-sheng-sz, perched on "Tiger Hill," from which a splendid view of Soochow is obtainable. The Confucian Temple is the most noted of a score or more religious buildings. The great bridge of Poh-toh-Chia. 12,000 feet long, which spans a wide stream connecting the Grand Canal with Lake Tan-tai, is an object of wonder. But not less attractive than a visit to any of these celebrated places is a ride on donkey through the streets of the city, narrow, cobbled and swarming with a life typical of hundreds of cities of China today and not far different from what it was generations ago. Near Soochow is Tai-hu, the Great Lake, second in size only to Lake Tung-ting in China, around which extends the richest silk producing country of the Republic.

Either Hangchow or Shanghai can be reached from Soochow by boat, a journey by canal which will give an excellent idea of the way in which the trade and travel of the Chinese Empire was carried on in the centuries before the railways came.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway History

The tourist with an ordinarily inquiring turn of mind will be interested in some of the facts concerning the road over which he has been traveling. The preliminary negotations over the trunk line by which it was proposed to connect the Peking-Mukden system in the north with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in the south—both these lines being some years older than the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—resulted in a division of the contract between British interests, represented by the Chinese Central Railways, Ltd., of London, and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank. The capital totalled £9,800,000, which virtually met the cost of the road and first equipment, which was $101,000,000 (Mexican). The Germans, already strongly interested in railways in northeast China, having built the Shantung Railway about a decade previously, constructed the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railways, between Tientsin and the crossing of the Grand Canal at Hanchuang. Construction was begun on June 30, 1908; the German section was thrown open to traffic in February 1911, and the whole line the following June. The Germans built more elaborately in the matter of stations and other buildings, and this, with the cost of the Yellow, River and other bridges, made the northern section of the railway cost £14,000 per mile, while the British engineers built at a cost of £10,600 a mile. The contrast between the stations of the former German section and those of the British-built part of the line is noticeable, the former being mostly of stone with red tile roofs. The station at Tsinan-fu, then a center of German influence and in the exploitation of which the Germans hoped to have a commanding part, is especially well built, with a waiting room as sumptuous as a banquet hall. Before the railway was completed came the famous Imperial Edict of May 1911, ordering that all trunk lines projected or under construction should be taken over by the Imperial Government at Peking, an order that led more or less directly to the opening of the Revolution the following fall. Foreign inspectors and engineers continued to be employed on the line but the Great War, into which China finally entered on the side of the Allies, led to the elimination of German influence along the whole northern section and the substitution of an entirely Chinese personnel. British engineers and officials continue to exercise partial supervision over the operation of the southern half of the railway.

The headquarters of the railway is at Tientsin, where the managing director, Mr. V. T. Sung, appointed early in 1923, and the traffic manager, Mr. S. T. Chow, have their offices.

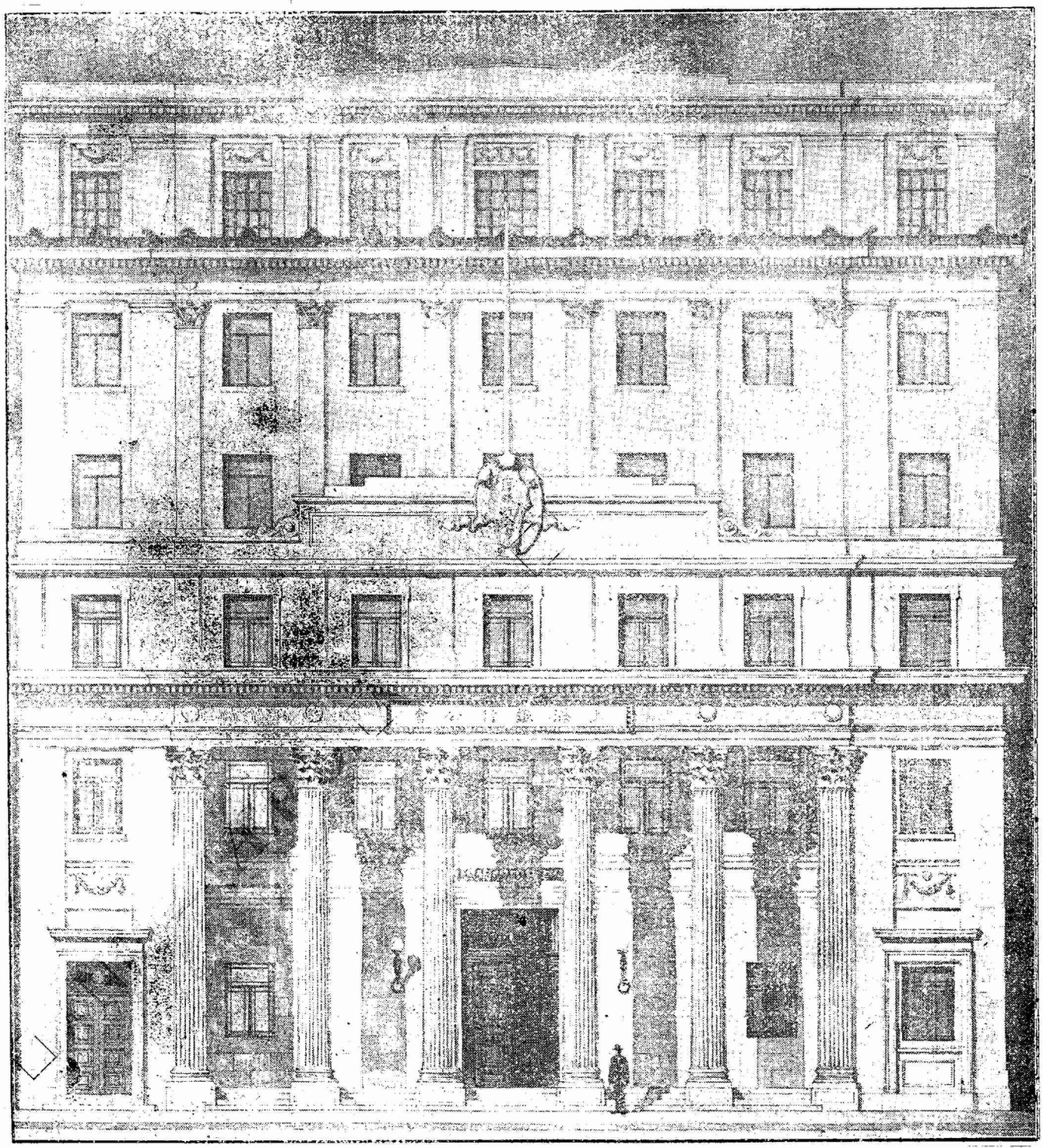
If only the freight and passengers carried over its own lines is considered, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway ranks third in income among the Chinese railways but if it is considered together with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as a single great trunk system, which it really is, and if moreover the takings which go to the Peking-Mukden Railway for goods and passengers hauled over the line between Tientsin and Peking as a part of the through service between Peking and Shanghai be added to the revenues of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, this system leads all others, surpassing the Peking-Mukden and Peking-Hankow lines. For the Tientsin-Pukow line proper the revenue in 1921 totalled $16,780,000 (Mexican), almost double the running expenses for that year. Over 2,600,000 passengers were carried that year and more than 2,500,000 tons of goods moved, the income from passenger traffic being $5,484,715 (Mexican) and the freight revenues $9,679,000 (Mexican).

No Further Danger from Bandits

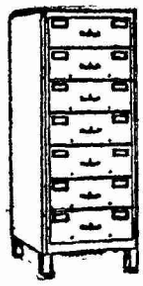
It is in place here to consider the matter of protection against bandits. Ever since the Lincheng affair of last May the trains have been running with augmented forces of guards. Recently the authorities of the road announced that new defense measures would shortly be put into execution, including the arming of all trains with machine-guns with searchlights powerful enough to reveal danger in time for it to be met. Still more far-reaching improvements in the protection of trains is promised in the near future. The Chinese Government has expressed its willingness to come to terms on the matter of railway policing mutually satisfactory to the Powers and to Peking.

Officials of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and of the Department of Communications of the national government are alive to the possibilities of further development of this great artery of commerce and travel, such as branch lines into the richest sections lying on either side of the main line. The future of plans built on these possibilities, however, is highly problematical, and depends largely on the general political and financial condition of the country. At present funds for such extensions are not available, for although the books of the company show a large profit each year this money, like so much other public money in China, disappears by devious channels. When freed from the handicap of such conditions, there is every reason why the Tientsin-Pukow Railway should become one of the richest and most serviceable land highways in the world. As it is there are few railways in Asia that can compare with it in the wealth of territory tapped and the attractions offered to the traveler both in bodily comfort and in the opportunity to see beautiful and famous places and interesting people. These attractions are just beginning to be realized but as they become better known to the visitor to China few will be content to make the journey between Peking and Shanghai in one continuous 36 hour run. Travelers will choose, rather to loiter by the road and see something of the life of China's millions outside the ports and great cities and of the monuments that keep vivid and fresh China's heritage of a history and tradition, more ancient than that of any modern people and as glorious.

New Building for Chinese Bankers' Association



The new building for the Chinese Bankers' Association in Shanghai is already under construction in Hongkong Road. It will be a reinforced concrete structure of six stories. The Association's offices, which include an assembly hall and clearing-house room, will be located on the ground floor of the building. On the top floor will be located the club rooms for the members of the banking association. All the other rooms in the remaining space will be laid out and let for offices. Spacious vaults will also be constructed in the basement, besides other thoroughly modern features and equipment for an up-to-date office building. The exterior is treated in free modern Renaissance style, columns of Corinthian order rising directly from the pavement. The front of the building is set back twice in its height to conform to Shanghai Municipal Council building regulations. The building was designed by the Southeastern Architectural and Engineering Co., and is being constructed by Tsao Sing Tai, builder and contractor, at a cost of Shanghai Taels 155,000. Building work began on June 1, 1923, and will be completed in December 1924.



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Who's Who in China

Mr. Y. Ralph Sun

孫元方字景西

Mr. Y. Ralph Sun, manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank, Shanghai, was born in Seu-Hsien, Anhwei in 1883. He received his elementary education at home, and in 1903 went to America where after attending preparatory schools he enrolled at Brown University and was graduated with Ph. D. degree in 1912. Upon returning to China he joined the Bank of China, at Peking. He assisted in the drafting of bank rules and gold reserve regulations most of which received favorable attention by the bank authorities. He was appointed assistant inspector in the head office, and acted concurrently as a member of committee in the Bureau of Currency under the Ministry of Finance.

In 1914 Mr. Sun was made sub-manager of the Bank of China, at Hankow. After two years' successful service, he resigned and accepted the general managership of the Fou Foong Flour Mill Co., Shanghai, which post he is still holding. In 1916 Mr. Sun assisted the late Mr. Sun Tsao-sun in establishing the Chung Foo Union Bank. Upon the formal opening of the Bank in May, he acted concurrently as its Shanghai manager. Mr. Sun holds many business positions, such as, direcior of the Flour Merchants' Guild, vice-president of the Chinese Bankers Association, Shanghai, member of editorial committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. He is also connected with the Chung Foo Union Bank, Fou Foong Flour Mill Co., Tung Foong Flour Mill, Honan, Tsi Foong Flour Mill, Shantung, Tai Loong Flour Mill, Wu-sieh, Lee Hsin Transportation Co., Woo Foong Godown Co., Shanghai and Tung Hwei Industrial Development Co., Peking. He has been made a Counsellor of the Ministry of Agriculture & Commerce and has received three decorations of the "Chia Woo" rank.

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Dr. Fong Foo Sec.
鄺富灼字耀西
(Kuang Fu-shao)

Dr. Fong F. Sec was born at Sunning, Kuangtung Province, in 1869 and entered a private primary school in his home village when he was eight years of age. His father was a farmer and Dr. Fong was one of eight children. At that time many Chinese in South China were going to America to work on the western railways. In 1882, accompanied by neighbor villagers Dr. Fong embarked for the United States. The steamer that took him to America was the s. s. China. Through the recommendation of an uncle in Sacramento, Cal., he obtained a job in the household of an American family. His weekly wage was one dollar. Being anxious to acquire a knowledge of the English language, Dr. Fong entered a night school. A Chinese Christian pastor, Chin Toy by name, took an interest in him and assisted him materially. He soon became a Christian. The Salvation Army was at that time active on the Western coast of America and Dr. Fong became an enthusiastic worker. He soon left Sacramento and went to San Francisco, where he underwent a course of training for six months. He travelled up and down the Pacific Coast in the interest of the Army and was afterwards assigned to duties at its headquarters in San Francisco. He took a course in shorthand and typewriting and later obtained a position as stenographer to the Chief Officer of the Salvation Army on the Pacific Coast. He remained with the Salvation Army from 1885 to 1893. In 1897 he entered Pomona College, one of the leading institutions of learning in California and supported himself by working about the College campus. Altogether five years were spent in Pomona College, where he did the high school work and spent his freshman year. From Pomona he went to the University of California and after a study of three years he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters, in 1905. Having obtained a scholarship at Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Fong proceeded to that university to specialize in English and education for one year, at the end of which time the degrees of M. A. aud M. E. were conferred upon him. At that time Liang Chen-tung was Chinese Minister at Washington and he recommended Dr. Fong to Tsen Chun-hsuan, who was then the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang Provinces, and in the summer of 1906 Dr. Fong was appointed professor of English in the College of Foreign Languages and Provincal College in Canton.

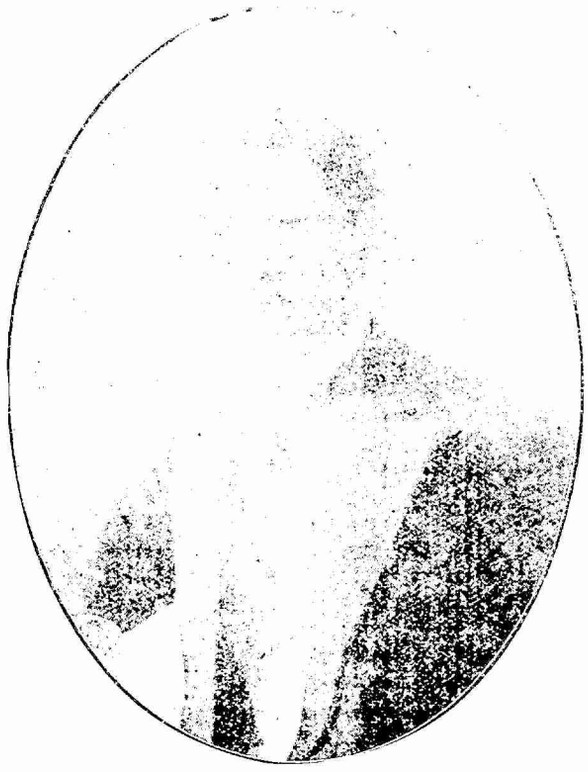
On his return to Canton Dr. Fong found his parents still living. He taught school for one year and in the autumn of 1907 went to Peking where he competed at an examination for returned students and won the degree of Chin Shih which was equivalent to the degree of Doctor of Literature. After passing the examination, Dr. Fong was given an appointment in the Ministry of Communications; however, he had no inclination for official life, so in 1908 he became editor-in-chief of the English editorial department of the Commercial Press, which position he is still holding. Dr. Fong has written a number of textbooks specially adapted to the needs of Chinese students of English, among which books may be mentioned the following:

"Language Lessons," "A Classroom Conversation Book," "Elementary and Intermediate Composition," "Stories from Shakespeare."

In raising the standard of the English books published by the Commercial Press, Dr. Fong has made his chief contribution to educational development in China. In 1922 the Pomona College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Fong. That College had only twice before in its history awarded this degree. Notwithstanding his busy life he has found time for work of social usefulness, and in the numerous offices which he has been and is holding in a social capacity may be mentioned the following:

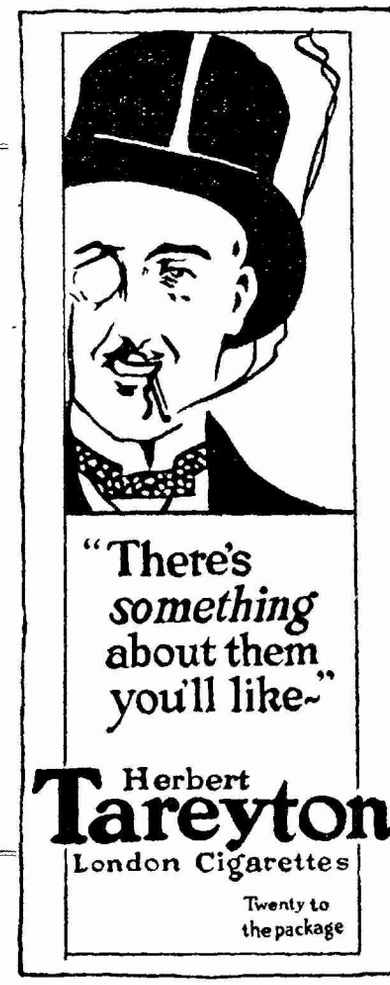
Chairman (for many years) of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, member of committee of management of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, director of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A., member of Field Board of Shangtung Christian University, honorary president of Nanyang Commercial Academy, Member of the Executive committee of the China Christian Educational Association, member of the executive committee of the Forestry Fund, Elder of the Cantonese Union Church in Shanghai, Dr. Fong's present address is c/o Editorial Department, Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Dr. Tsien Tai was born at Chiashan Hsien, Chekiang Province, in 1888. In 1906 he passed a "Competitive Examination by Imperial Grace" and obtained the degree of "Yu Kung Sheng" or Meritorious Senior Licentiate. He is a graduate of the University of Paris with the degree of LL.D. Dr. Tsien was for some time a Deputy Judge of the Peking Local Court. In January 1915 he was appointed a secretary of the Ministry of Justice. In April he was delegated by the Ministry to be a member of the Measurements Standardization Commission under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. In September he was appointed to hold concurrently the position of chief of the bureau of statistics of the Ministry of Justice. In December he was appointed by the President to be Councilor of same Ministry after which the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Justice jointly invited him to be a member of the Judicial Discussion Commission. In April 1917, Dr. Tsien received another appointment in the Ministry of Justice, the Chief of the Compilation Bureau. In August the Ministry delegated him to be a member of the Commission for the Study of



Dr. Tsien Tai
錢泰字階平
(Ch'ien T'ai)

International Affairs at War Time. In December he became Comptroller of the Law Translation Commission. In January 1918 Dr. Tsien was appointed by the President to be resident member of the Commission for the Supervision of the Final Examination for Judicial Officials. In February he was invited by the Cabinet to be a member of the Preparation Bureau for the Paticipation of the European Peace Conference. In December a Presidential Mandate appointed him to be Judicial Expert of the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. A Third Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration was then conferred upon him. In July 1919 Dr. Tsien was delegated by the Ministry of Justice to be a member of the International Communications Committee under the Ministry of Communications. In September he was invited to be a member of the Commission for the Study of Peace Treaty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In October he was delegated as a member of the Temporary Commission appointed to take over the Russian Court on the Chinese Eastern Railway. In December the Waichiaopu and Ministry of Justice jointly appointed him to be a member of the Commission for the Study of Jurisdiction. At the same time he was appointed as assistant councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In December he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Study of Russian Affairs. In November 1920 Dr. Tsien was conferred the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In March 1921 Dr. Tsien was appointed by the Minister of Justice to be a member of the Commission for the Examination of the Service Records of Judicial Officials. In May a Presidential Mandate appointed him a director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Simultaneously he was appointed a member af the Councillors' Hall of the Ministry of Justice. In August the Waichiaopu appointed him a member of the Bureau for the Preparatory Works for the Participation in the Washington Conference. In November he was made a member of the Commission for the Study of Tibetan Questions. In



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March 1922 Dr. Tsien was appointed an expectant Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In June he was appointed assistant director of the Secretariat of the Cabinet. In December the Waichiaopu appointed him a member of the Bureau for the Preparation of Customs Conference. In May 1923 Dr. Tsien was appointed Advisor to the Bureau for the Preparation of Sino-Russian Conference. He has been for the past two years and is still the Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of the "Direction des Traites et Conventions." The highest orders of honor Dr. Tsien at present holds are the Second Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and the Third Wenfu. Besides, he has been conferred by the French Government the Third Order of the Black Star and by the Greek government the Second Order of Joseph.

Men and Events

A son, Malcolm Argyle, was born to Judge and Mrs. C. S. Franklin, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Monday, December 3.

Fred L. Patstone, chief engineer for the Asia Development Company, stationed in Tsinanfu, was in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hartigan at Honolulu, Hawaii, on November 24. Mrs. Hartigan plans to come to Shanghai the first of the year.

O. D. Williams, of the American Trading Company in Tientsin, returned from home leave in America last week, on the s. s. *President Jackson*. Mr. Williams was accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

Donald McDonald, formerly with Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, has joined the local offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as a freight broker. He has had long experience in the shipping line in Shanghai.

Dr. Hsu Un-Yuen, formerly Governor of the Bank of China, who is now the first vice-President of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, returned to Shanghai last Friday from a trip to Nanzing accompanied by Mrs. Hsu and Miss Ida, their daughter.

Dame Adelaide Anderson met the press representatives at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, on Tuesday afternoon, December 4, at three o'clock. A discussion of the program to be carried out in Shanghai was made along the lines of industrial work.

A lecture is to be given at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road, at 8 p. m. Saturday, by H. C. Tung, M. A., the subject of the lecture being "The Discussion of Shanghai Municipality." The lecture is public and all interested in this subject are cordially invited to attend.

A two-reel film illustrating the recently completed Yellow River project will be shown at the Carlton Theater in connection with its regular program, December 13, 14 and 15. The pictures were made by the film department of the B. A. T. for the Asia Development Co. Although prepared especially to show the work done by the Company they are of general interest and well worth while seeing.

The engagement was announced, on December 1, at Chi Siu Girls' School, of Miss Martha Tsau Ling Chen, instructor of English and Music of the School, to T. L. Woo, a prominent Chinese member of the British American Tobacco Company. Miss Chen is sister to Miss T. Y. Chen, and daughter of the late Rev. K. D. Chen; and Mr. Woo is the brother of T. C. Woo of the Commercial Press, Ltd.

A large number of Americans and friends were present at the dinner given in honor of Captain Robert Dollar at the Carlton Cafe, on the evening of Monday, December 3. The American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce were the hosts on this occasion. Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association, presided, and several short talks were made, including one by Captain Dollar on his experiences in the shipping business for many years.

C. W. Atkinson, general manager of the Standard Oil Company, for North China, Shanghai, returned last week from a six months' leave spent in America, accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson and daughter, Miss Virginia. Miss Barbara Atkinson was placed in school in California. Mr. Atkinson stated that business conditions in America at the present time were very good, and this was the result of observation made in a general tour including, New England States, New York, the Middle West and the West.

L. M. Bocker, formerly business manager of the Peking (Yenching) University at Peking and previous to that connected with the office of the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai, has established a brokerage office in the Hoge building, Seattle, handling such materials as hardware and building supplies, plumbing supplies, heating equipment, drugs and hospital supplies, automobiles, sash and doors, fruits and groceries and so on. Persons interested in business representation at Seattle are invited to communicate with Mr. Bocker.

According to an announcement during the past week, the Robort Dollar Line and the Admiral Oriental Line will merge their interests throughout the Far East. All of their organizations will combine their interests but the companies will continue to operate as separate concerns and there will be no loss of identity. The arrangement will extend from Yokohama to Singapore and is done to bring about greater efficiency toward serving the public. This action is prompted as a result of the purchase by the Robert Dollar Company of a fleet of seven passenger steamers which will be used on a "round the world" service, calling at Japan ports, Manila, Hongkong, through Suez and the points of destination, Boston and New York. In some places one company will operate for the other so as not to have duplicate organizations. As in Yokohama, the Admiral Oriental Line will represent the Dollar Company; in Shanghai the Admiral Oriental Line on Nanking Road will be the passenger department for both offices while the Robert Dollar office will contain both freight offices. At other places a similar arrangement will be carried out.

News from North China

President Tsao Kun invited the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet to a luncheon last Monday. Ministers of sixteen countries except those who were absent from Peking, and their secretaries were present. After dinner, theatrical performances were staged. Mei Lang-fang was one of the actors entertaining the guests.

The American Association of Tientsin gave a tiffin at the Astor House in honor of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Fuller last Wednesday. Mr. Fuller was formerly Consul General in Tientsin. He will leave China soon to take up work with an American concern in India.

A large number of Chinese journalists in Peking met in the Central Park last Sunday and decided to form a Peking Journalists' Association for the protection of editors and correspondents of newspapers whose work has been lately much interfered with by the government authorities.

A group of Shantung people gathered outside the Hsin Hua Men of the Presidential office and demanded the unconditional retrocession of Weihaiwei from England. They also asked for the dismissal of M. T. Liang, Commissioner for the retrocession of Weihaiwei.

Sir Roderick Jones, managing director of *Reuters*, was entertained by a lage number of Chinese journalists at a luncheon given last Monday in the Central Park. He was received by President Tsao Kun Tuesday morning and also attended a luncheon party given by Dr. W. W. Yen Thursday noon in his honor. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, also gave a tea party in his honor Friday afternoon, in the Japanese Legation. Many Peking journalists were present at these functions.

Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called a House meeting last Wednesday afternoon for the discussion of the nomination of Sun Pao-chi, to premiership, the approval of which has been long delayed. The session, however, resulted in a fist fight in which many M. P's, were wounded and carried to hospitals. Legal action has been taken by members of both the Wu Ching-lien and the anti-Wu Ching-lien parties.

Colonel S. A. Cheney, the American Military Attache, who has been on a brief visit to Hongkong and Canton, returned to Peking on Tuesday, November 27.

President Tsao Kun celebrated his birthday last Wednesday, November 28. More than one hundred prominent officials and military officers tendered their congratulation. Madame Wu Pei-fu and a number of other prominent ladies were also in Peking celebrating his birthday.

Charles Anderson of the Near East Relief has arrived in Peking by way of Siberia. Mr. Anderson has been in Moscow recently and is returning to America by way of the Pacific. In Peking, Mr. Anderson is staying with the Princeton Court Mess.

The provincials of Kiangsu Province held a meeting in the Central Park, Peking, last Sunday to discuss that the government of Kiangsu should be vested in the hands of

Kiangsuites. They passed a resolution that the government should be petitioned to appoint Chwong Yun-kuan, now director of the audit bureau, as the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, to succeed Han Kuo-chuen, who has expressed his intention of resigning.

There is much hope expressed in vernacular papers that the five government schools which have already closed their doors on account of the non-payment of their expenses by the government, will resume work soon. At a luncheon given by General Huang Fu, Minister of Education, November 26, the Minister promised to solve the question in a few days and the principals of various national colleges and universities were persuaded to resume their work as soon as possible.

Two Presidential Mandates were issued on the evening of November 29, regarding the government's retrenchment policy after much delay due to the birthday celebration of President Tsao Kun, one calling for the abolition of a large number of subsidiary and unnecessary offices and the other calling for the reduction of staffs of various government departments.

Before the promulgation of the Retrenchment Mandates, the Ministry of Finance led other government departments in carrying out the government's retrenchment policy by vigorously reducing the number of employees of the ministry and cutting the monthly expenses. About 900 officials and employees have been dismissed from service and a monthly expenditure of $80,000 saved.

Dr. C. T. Wang, director of Sino-Russian Negotiations, who was recently appointed commissioner to Japan to offer condolence to the Japanese government and to investigate into the massacre of Chinese in Tokyo during the last earthquake, left Peking November 30 for Mukden where he will visit Gen. Chang Tso-lin for a few days. Mrs. C. T. Wang, Shen Chi chang and Mr. Liu Yen left with him on the same train. They will proceed to Japan after staying in Mukden for a few days.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, recently sent to Mr. Yoshizawa a note demanding the immediate withdrawal of Japanese police officers from Tsingtao as the Chinese government is ready to assume full responsibility of affording protection to Japanese nationals there.

News from Central China

Two steam launches bought for Tls. 110,000 by Wu Pei-fu in Shanghai passed through port this week for the upper Yangtze. They are to be used for the transportation of munitions and troops in the gorges. The boats will be tationed at Ichang.

Instructions have been received by the Wuchang Civil Governor's yamen from Peking prohibiting any foreign merchant or foreign official from making a survey of the upper Yangtze. This is supposed to be the reply to a request so make the gorges safer for traffic.

According to a Chinese telegram received from Changsha, Chao Heng-ti's forces have advanced as far west as Shen-chow. Tsai's troops are retiring in two detachments one going to Shenlungkwan and the other to Mayifu, a place 60 li from Yuenning. Geographically Shenlunkwan is regarded as the gate of western Hunan.

Wu Pei-fu has made a demand on the Ministry of Finance for the immediate despatch of $500,000 to the Han-yang Arsenal in order to keep work going. It is stated that this is absolutely necessary on account of the important part the arsenal plays with the Hunan and Szechuan operations.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has appointed Tsen Sze-ying, a member of the provincial Assembly, as director for the pulling down of the Wuchang wall. This is looked upon as a compliment to Mr. Tsen as the idea of doing away with the wall was first voiced by him. The wall will be pulled down with a view to building the Wuchang commercial port.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has solved the problem of how to raise sufficient funds to meet the military expenses. His scheme is outlined in an order issued to tax collecting offices. The sum of $300,000 which is required will be raised from a native bank. To cover this 100 cash extra will be collected on every 1000 cash of taxes. The additional amount will be accumulated in a bank and at the end of each month will be remitted to the bank giving the loan. It is calculated that in one year the loan will be thus cleared off.

The situation around Patung which is above Ichang is said to be none too quiet the people suffering a good deal from robberies. However, a request for protection is being made in Wuchang as the Chinese gunboat *Kiangtsing* was despatched for the scene.

The Financial Bureau at Wuchang has managed to raise a small loan from a native Cash Shops Association. The amount of $100,000 and 200,000 tiao at 11/8 percent per month interest. The money is to be handed over to the authorities within five days and is to be repaid within ten months.

The educational processions which were to take place yesterday in support of the drive in conjunction with the present visit of Mme. Hsiung Hsi-ling and Tsao Chi-hsien, were enthusiastically carried out. The demonstration proposed for Hankow consisted of about two hundred students some of whom carried flags stating that "Those who cannot read are as the blind."

According to information received in Hankow, Chao Heng-ti is rather anxious about his position in Hunan in connection with Ma Chi, whose northern troops were largely responsible for the driving back of the southern forces. It is stated that Chao has found a way out by declaring that Ma is his sworn brother.

The Hankow Foreign Office has been advised by the German Legation that their consulate at Changsha would be closed and all German consular affairs handled from Hankow. December 1 is fixed for the closing of the office in Changsha.

The Hankow Chinese Bankers' Association has received information from the Shanghai Association to appoint a representative to accompany the deputation of Chinese bankers who are accepting America's invitation to visit the United States.

Wu Pei-fu has practically built a new town at Loyang for those connected with his troops, vast numbers of whom are constantly under training. He, however, does not only deal with men but has small boys from four to fourteen years old. The former are allowed to run about in military uniform the first step evidently being to impress them with a militaristic atmosphere and from this stage they continue through different stages till full drills are done.

Wu Pei-fu is to establish two new organizations in this center. One is to be termed the Szechuen Relief Expedition Administration and the other the Hunan Restoration Administration.

The Hupeh Civil Governor's yamen has received instructions from the Ministry of Justice in Peking that henceforth Chinese authorities have the right to carry out sentences of capital punishment on Russian criminals who have committed serious offenses in Chinese territory.

A. K. Taylor, secretary of the Asia life Insurance Company, Inc. of Shanghai arrived in town on a business visit by *s. s. Kungwo* and will remain here for a week in the interests of his company which are handled by H. D. Henvis, district manager.

A telegram has been received by the Wuchang military officials from Loyang suggesting that the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shansi and Hupeh unite in rescuing Szechuan. Troops will be sent from each province and will consolidate at Ichang.

The authorities of the Hanyang Arsenal are rather anxious over the pressing problem of how to meet the shortage between revenue and expenditure. There is now a debit balance of $ 285,400. The government is requested to pay the sum of $ 100,000 from the Salt surplus and try and raise the rest before China New year when affairs will be critical.

An agreement is said to have been made between General Tsai Chu-yu, who started the trouble in Hunan by declaring the western portion independent and Chao Heng-ti. The three points of the agreement are that General Tsai shall himself leave the province, his troops henceforth will be under General Tso Tsao-wu, and that Chao's forces have access to all places in Western Hunan.

Anxiety is being felt locally over the report that the ex-Lincheng bandit, Sun Mei-yao, has been ordered to take his horde to Hankow to attack Szechuan. A meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday to consider the question as to how to prevent the move taking place. Sun's forces are at present stationed at Tsaochwang and Lincheng.

The Hupeh Provincial Assembly held a session to welcome Hsiao Yao-nan as High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan. About fifteen hundred people were present. The speakers voiced the hope that Hsiao would be able to carry out his duties for the benefit of the people and would not have to follow the dictates of certain quarters.

A meeting in the interests of the Home of Refuge for Chinese Girls which is now being opened was held last Monday, at four o'clock in Mrs. Robert Aird's flat, American Consulate building. Miss Thomas, the superintendent, was the principal speaker. Many ladies interested in the welfare of helpless Chinese girls were present.

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In the United States Court for China

ALFRED RAU, Plaintiff, vs. LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU, Defendant.	Cause No. 2353 Civil No. 866 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

27-088

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, concluded a special session of the Court in Hankow this week, Several cases were heard but judgments will not be rendered until Judge Lobingier gets back to Shanghai.

Sir Robert Hotung recently visited this territory to interview military commanders in the interest of his round table conference in China. Most generals he met endorsed his plan, but General Wu Pei-fu according to report seems to think that such a conference is not necessary as he is going to bring about reunification in five months by force of arms.

Hankow, December 1, 1923.

News from South China

Canton is today neither the sphere of influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen nor General Chen Chiung-ming but that of the Yunnanese mercenary army headed by Yang Hsi-min, Ching Kwang-liang, and Fan Shek-sheng. The Yunnanese have been able to enlarge their forces by allowing others of Dr. Sun's troops to fight on the first line, reinforcing them upon their failure to hold out, occupying towns and cities formerly stationed by the enemy, and disarming Constitutionalists for their retreat, thus gaining all spoils of war and claiming all the victories, while the Cantonese themselves, Sun's and Chen's forces, were fighting one another on their own soil and looting their own provincials. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is at present at the mercy of the Yunnanese mercenary army in Canton, while General Chen Chiung-ming is being prevented from entering the city by combined forces now augmented also by defeated troops brought back from Hunan by Tan Yen-kai, the militarist who failed recently to oust Chao Hengti from Changsha. The control of Canton by imported militarists of Dr. Sun was complete last week when the Generalissimo had to appoint General Li Lieh-chun as commander-in chief of the allied army of Yunnan-Kwangsi-Kwangtung Army in Kwangtung and General Yang Hsi-min, commander-in-chief of the allied forces now in operation on the eastern front, now being narrowed to the few important towns just outside the city. The Canton Garrison Commissioner is also a Yunnanese.

Among the new surtaxes announced last week for Kwangtung was an additional charge of $1.50 on each bag of salt, Dr. Sun demanding $1.00 and General Yang Hsi-min 50 cents.

The Canton government is still unable to pay the arrears of salary due to the teachers of the seven higher schools here, and some teachers are refusing to attend classes. As some of the schools are near troop quarters classes, had to be suspended just the same despite regular payment of teachers' salaries.

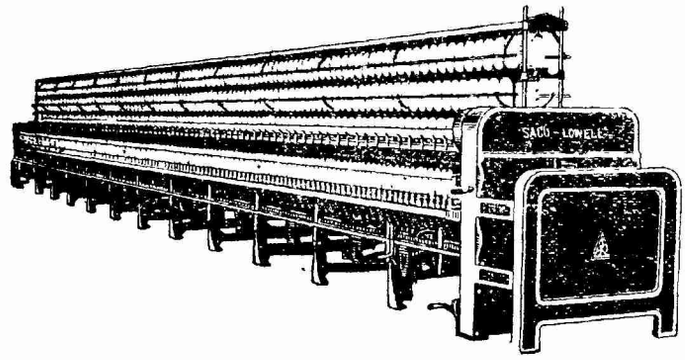
Officials under the Sun Yat-sen regime in Canton are being requested to contribute a month's salary toward the support of the war now in progress in Kwangtung between the Sun and the Chen Chiung-ming faction of the Kuomintang, those receiving less than $40 being exempted and those above to be returned $40. The mayor of Canton, Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun, receiving $500 a month, is contributing $460 toward the support of the war to maintain his father and himself in power. Sun Fo denies that the Kuomintang is asking him to contribute $300,000 as reported by the local press.

Since the beginning of the struggle in Kwangtung last spring the Canton Municipality has contributed more than $4,000,000 toward its support. The Municipality is still contributing $10,000 daily, and the General Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the Constitutionalist Army will accept nothing less than this amount every day. Some Cantonese are suggesting the voluntary contribution of two percent of their real property value in lieu of the annoyance now being imposed on land owners in Canton by the inquisition process to detect alleged temple or public lands for confiscation in order to realize funds for the furtherance of the internal war now going on among the military factions in Kwangtung.

The Kwangtung public Highway Commission, in order to raise funds for the salary of its staff, has gone into the detective agency business, reporting alleged public lands so as to receive the 20 percent promised to informers upon the discovery and sale of a confiscated lot.

Each pawn-broker's shop nowadays has to contribute $600 toward the support of the war in addition to the $600 for annual license fee before it may conduct business in Canton.

By special arrangement with Canton Christian College, the government of Kwangtung has created a silk reform



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In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE CHARLOTTE HULSE,
Plaintiff

vs.

AUBREY HULSE,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2349
Civil No. 864

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Aubrey Hulse

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 20, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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commission with the director of the division of sericulture of the department of agriculture of the college as its chairman.

The local volunteer corps in the several districts outside Canton City are forming associations for united defense purpose. According to latest reports, some 49 village and town volunteer corps have united into a large unit with headquarters at Fatshan; the Dosing City Corps and the merchants' Volunteers have been put under one commandant; and the volunteer corps in Koyue has gone as far as having a special training class for the instruction of new members of the corps. The Koyue District appears to be the first place outside Canton to have special training class for applicants for admission to the corps.

Sir James Jamieson, British consul-general in Canton, has returned from Shanghai after a short visit.

For the first time in many months piracy involving foreign interests was reported near Canton in early November when British, American and Japanese consular authorities made representations to the Canton government for shippings interfered with by the outlaws in Canton waters.

The exodus of families of Canton officials siding with Dr. Sun Yat-sen since November 12 when news of retreat of allied constitutionalist forces from the eastern front reached Canton abated somewhat after November 18, when the attempt of Chen Chiung-ming to enter-Canton by four directions was successfully checked. Since the 18th there have been arriving in Canton a number of refugees from the fighting zones.

The reign of terror in Canton has been greatly widened the last fortnight as a result of new military orders rewarding detectives for the arrest of political suspects, enabling troops to make house to house searches, and holding one more or less responsible for the presence of dangerous persons in his neighborhood. The local daily press has been publishing every morning for some time lists of suspects caught and shot and the number of houses and lots discovered and confiscated as alleged public property now being held by private citizens.

H. W.

Canton, November 21, 1923.

27-090

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from November 25 to December 5)

Civil warfare continues in Kwangtung. However, reports indicate there is a slighter tension during the week under review. Nothing of importance has taken place in the capital during the week past, with the exception of an attempt to elect a Speaker for the House of Representatives and an offical head to the Tsao Kun Cabinet with the result of a fight, at which time many persons were injured, and the meeting finally adjourned without accomplishing any business. President Tsao Kun celebrated his birthday and some press reports were made stating this occasion should have been more of a solemn affair, due to China's present chaotic state. Also during the week three Presidential Mandates were issued following the President's birthday, which caused no little comment. News from Japan indicates that her reconstruction plan has received a bit of opposition and is used as an object of attack. "The Philippines Not Ready for Self-government," is perhaps the most important news with relation to the Philippines during the week, as a statement coming from Washington.

Kwangtung in a State of Warfare

The success of Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung seems not so apparent at the present writing. His several attacks on Canton have apparently failed and the Constitutionalist forces are claiming a great victory and declaring their intention of taking the offensive shortly. A *Reuters* report of recent date explains the situation as it exists in Canton and vicinity:

Forces Arrive for Dr. Sun

"Gen. Tan Yen-kai's defeated army arrived in Canton in time to reinforce Dr. Sun's troops before the reverse they sustained at the middle of the month could be successfully followed up by General Chen. General Tan's army is being reorganized into six corps, and in order to support it Dr. Sun has ordered the Canton-Hankow Railway to increase its passenger rates by 30 percent and its freight tariff by 20 percent for the next three months. According to estimates based on the present receipts of the railway, the present surcharge would provide about $3,000 for the support of the Hunanese, the present daily revenue being from $8,000 to $11,000. Only recently the Canton government ordered the railway to contribute $300,000 as a business licence, the Commissioner of Finance stating that the original stock of the line was $30,000,000. Since the beginning of the civil war and Government control of the line, the company has contributed nearly a million dollars towards war expenses on one pretext or another, although it is a private company, in which the Government acquired a part interest during the Yuan Shih-kai regime. Dr. Sun is asking the Cantonese to support other unsuccessful troops, in addition to the Hunanese, including troops from Yunnan, Kuangsi, Honan and Kiangsi.

"To the presence in Canton of too many disorganized troops who have failed in their operations elsewhere, is attributed the responsibility for the crime wave now spreading over the province. Motor-cars and motor-boats, which at first were regarded merely as luxuries in Canton, are now in common use by kidnappers, robbers and pirates. As the police have only mounted patrols and no armed cars or motor-cycle squads, the authorities are greatly handicapped in their efforts to run down the criminals, who are operating fearlessly in Canton and the district around. Moreover, the police are several months in arrears in their wages and are naturally not very enthusiastic in their hazardous duties. Another contributory factor is that many police officers have been assigned to "persuading" citizens to pay the many new taxes and dues promptly and to pressing men for military service. Detectives find it more profitable to hunt for political suspects in order to receive the reward of from $50 to $200 each than to catch robbers, who are usually soldiers, well armed and able to shoot fairly straight."

"Taxation of Land"

"Amongst the newest forms of taxation is a decree ordering all persons to register mortgage deeds with foreign firms with the Chinese authorities, the fee being two percent of the value of the property. Since Dr. Sun has engaged in his policy of confiscation of property, many residents in Canton have transferred their holdings to foreigners for protection. It is in order to get hold of these people that the Cantonese authorities have issued the order refusing to recognize transfers which have not been officially passed and verified the fee which is $2 for every $100. To avoid the inconvenience of continual Government interference, it has been suggested by some of the supporters of the present regime that an insurance fee of two percent

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Li Yuan-hung	Hsiung Hsi Ling	Tsai Yuan-pei	Tuan Chi-jui
Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

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will give you just the information which you desire regarding these men and also the biographies and pictures of about 500 additional men who are active in the present day affairs of the Republic of China.

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should be paid to the Government on all property to guarantee the holder against further inquisition into his titles and a further $1 per man for a badge to exempt the holder from being pressed into the military transportation service."

Retrenchment and the President's Birthday

Three Presidential mandates regarding retrenchment have been prepared but their promulgation has been held over until after the President's birthday which was celebrated yesterday in regal style in spite of the previous announcement by the Presidential Office that the occasion would be observed very quietly, says the *North China Standard* (Peking) in its leader. The first mandate which is addressed to the nation at large begins with a reference to the financial situation of the Government, which has become more stringent as the result of the employment of a large number of superfluous officials and then proceeds to declare abolished all such organs as the Reunification Commission, the Political Research Commission, etc. The Administrative Court, however, is retained. Concerning the Sino-Russian Commission, of which Dr. C. T. Wang is the head, the Aviation Department, the Foreign Affairs Commission, etc. the mandate says that since many of them are either overstaffed or have not got much business to do, their payrolls should be reduced according to their original budget. As to retrenchment in the various government departments provided for in the official system, the principle is that those who hold substantive posts or have passed the civil service examinations should be retained, while all the rest are to be weeded out. In conclusion the mandate says that the ultimate end in view is the restoration of the budget of the eighth year of the Republic so as to show to the world that there is a fixed standard in national expenditures.

Further Rumors on Assassination of General Hsu

Considerable interest is excited in Peking over the assassination of General Hsu Kuo-liang, since reports have come in giving supposed evidence of the inspiration behind the Anhui schoolmaster's crime, as writes Rodney Gilbert in a recent issue of the *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai.)

"For several days the Chinese papers have been hinting that a large sum was paid by the military administration of a certain province for the shooting. The local political leaders are now more explicit however. They go as far as to say quite openly that the crime was instigated in Hangchow and that the sum of $40,000 was divided between several prospective assassins among whom was the actual murderer. Of this they say they can produce complete evidence. Several features of this affair are causing some worry. If the evidence is as good as it is said to be a *rapprochement* between the Peking Government and the Chekiang provincial government will not be so easy. It is naively explained here that the death of General Hsu does not in itself involve such a great loss to any political faction but that the desperate ill-will which prompted the crime cannot be ignored and is bound to have an effect upon future negotiations. The misunderstanding between General Chi Hsieh-yuan on the one hand and Generals Ho Feng-ling and Lu Yung-hsiang on the other about the appointment of a successor naturally does not improve the chances of a good tempered compromise. Besides all this every official who now believes that the shooting of General Hsu Kuo-liang was planned in Hangchow cherishes a profound grudge against the Chekiang authorities for reviving the dead tradition of political assassination. Each office holder now thinks in his own mind that any one of them may be the next and looks upon the shooting as a personal threat against his own person."

Opium and Warfare Equally Disastrous to Szechwan Province

Perhaps the most important report coming from Szechwan Province and the Yangtze River during the week under review is a report on the revenue obtained from Opium in Szechuan province. The report was compiled by the West China Missions Advisory Board, at Chengtu, and the following memorandum on opium was presented by them recently to the International Anti-opium Association:

"The evils of the opium traffic are so universally recognized that we do not need to dwell upon them. The heroic efforts put forth by China to suppress the evil after the Opium Convention with Great Britain, which cut off the supply of Indian Opium, received, as they deserved, the unstinted admiration of the world. So far as Szechuan is concerned they almost resulted in the suppression of the traffic. Loh Beh Djin and his Yunnanese troops re-introduced opium into our province, and since then the ramifications of the evil have been constant and extensive, until now (1923) opium is grown widely, is publicly taxed, and smoked openly everywhere on both the land and river routes of travel, the report continues. It is no secret that opium was grown extensively in the Shuifu District this Spring, and the taxes collected were enormous. The rate of taxation, six dollars per hundred ounces, produced at Ngan Bion village an alleged revenue of Three Hundred Dollars per day during the busy season, at Hwen Chang fifty *li* from Shuifu, on the Yunnan Road, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars yearly is the reported revenue, while at Lo Piao a minimum of Four Hundred Dollars and a maximam of Three Thousand Dollars was said to be the daily toll. Such facts and such revenues are of themselves alarming in the highest degree.

"While we cite these instances it is symptomatic of conditions throughout the province. We are well aware that where military and civil officials are united and determined in their opposition to opium it can be and is being suppressed. We recognize the great difficulty of adequate law enforcement in the present chaotic condition of the country, but we respectfully beseech the Governors of Szechuan for the sake of China's international good name, and for the sake of the millions of drug addicts, to institute an energetic, powerful and adequate campaign this year, to prevent the growing, smoking, and trafficking in opium within this province."

American Occupation to Continue in Philippines

American occupation of the Philippines and the present policy of teaching the Filipinos self-government will continue until the natives of the islands have demonstrated their ability to govern themselves, is the message handed to the Philippine Independence Delegation at Washington, D. C. on November 27. This has great significance to the Filipino, but does not mean to infer they are not making progress toward self-government altogether. The *United Press* report has to say:

"The legal basis of the Filipinos demand for independence is the Jones Act, in which Congress promised to grant independence to the people of the Philipines when they had demonstrated their ability to govern themselves. The Wood-Forbes commission, sent to investigate conditions, in the islands two years ago, found such administrative inefficiency and negligence in the handling of funds that it recommended giving the American Governor-General authority commensurate with his responsibility. Congress has not acted on these recommendations, but General Leonard Wood, an army officer with a strong record as administrator, was made governor-general with a view to straightening out the Manila

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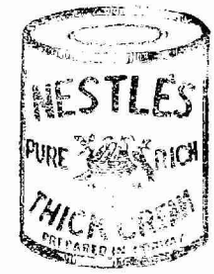

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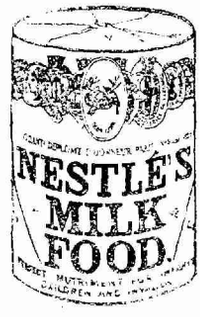

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administration. In this work he came into conflict with the independence leaders, who held positions almost of despots in the Philippine Government.

"Governor-General Wood left Manila a few days ago for Java.

Government in Japan Starts Fight over Reconstruction Budget

The Japanese government seems a bit perturbed over the bitter opposition waged by the Reconstruction Conference against the government proposals. The Seiyu-Kai is determined to fight the government over this matter, however, and since that party is aware it is disadvantageous for the party to fight the government over the Universal Suffrage question, it has accordingly chosen this subject. The *Nippon Wempo* of November 29, had the following remarks to make:

"The Government is evidently perturbed over the bitter opposition waged by the Reconstruction Conference against the Government proposals. The proposed advance of money, amounting to Y.180,000,000 to insurance companies to enable them to meet payments to subscribers is not approved by the Conference.

"Though no monetary advance has hitherto been made by the Government at a rate of interest less than 4 percent a year, state the dissentients, it is proposed that the advance in question should be made at 2 percent interest, the repayment to be completed in instalments over fifty years. Why the Government should protect the insurance companies in such an extraordinary manner is beyond comprehension, the critics declare, and they conclude by saying that the Government would certainly be squandering State funds by putting the proposal into execution."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 29. New and delicate situation arises in Ruhr occupation owing to Franco-Belgian agreement with Ruhr industrialists under which France and Belgian propose to recoup themselves for costs of occupation.——Special service squadron leaves South Hampton on world cruise, carrying 3,743 officers on board.——United States and Canada hold conference on the liquor problem, planning to cooperate in dealing with ships and cargoes smuggling liquor.

November 30. Germany remains without chancellor and five burgeoise parties supposed to constitute new coalition fail to reach agreement.——Stanley Baldwin urges a shipping conference to keep the industry alive in England and will seek plan to help British shipbuilding.——Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of Turkish Republic is seriously ill at his home in Angora.——Britain sends representatives to America to investigate seizure of ship outside three-mile limit.

December 1. Cabinet is formed in Berlin headed by Herr Marx.——Lloyd George takes active part in election campaign in Great Britain and delivers 29 speeches in two days in Lancashire.

December 2. U. S. foreign policies are outlined by U. S. Secretary Hughes in which he emphasizes that all countries quench fires of hatred, and wishes prosperity to France and unity in Germany.——Rome report says Fasciti in Italy plan to recognize Moscow and to remove all obstacles, is viewpoint of Mussolini.——Grand Jury at Indianapolis indicts Governor MacCray charging him with forgery and embezzlement.

December 3. Reparations Commission decides unanimously to appoint two committees of experts to examine Germany's capacity to pay and hopes expressed that U. S. may collaborate with Commission.

December 3. New government in Germany expects support in Reichstag from Centre and the People's and Democratic Parties,——Election campaign in Great Britain reaches stage when attacks of a disgraceful nature are being made on candidates, believed to be organized by extreme Laborites and Communists.

December 4. Rain in Northern Italy causes much damage and loss of life in villages and factories.——The Alliance said to have been reached between Spain, Italy and South American countries is denied.——Coblence reports establishment of a new government of the Rhineland Republic, with Dr. Dorten as head of affairs and Herr Oeblen, vice-president.

New Books and Publications

An English Children's Book

Under-London by Stephen-Graham: Macmillan and Co. Ltd: London.

This is a story of three children who live in under-London and pass their childhood in the company of undesirable boys collecting empty beer bottles, match boxes, cutting vulgar jokes, annoying good old men, and stealing small articles from here and there. One of them, a boy, who is very intelligent is liked by his father Mr. Master who does all in his power to give him a good schooling. But the society of another boy spoils him. Mr. Master offers many inducements to his son such as a new suit, a fine hat if he does his arithmetical sums with care.

Once Mrs. Master goes on a holiday to a sea-shore with her children while Mr. Master stays home. He passes most of his spare time in a bar, drinking beer, and when his wife returns home many quarrels and unpleasant incidents mar the tranquility of the home for a long time.

Gradually the eldest son of Mr. Master shows exceptional talents in his studies and is always at the top in his class. He promises to be an engineer but the circumstances of the under London do not permit him to shine in the world and in spite of his talents he is left an ordinary boy.

The other promising boys of under-London are also left in ordinary positions.

The author shows that the growth of industrialism and the consequent creation of under London is eating out the promising vitality of many youths, and that its influence is far from being healthy.

The story though simple is very well told, and is full of juvenile humour and fun. It takes our mind back to our own school days and once more makes us feel that we are in school playing truants,

Though grown up persons will find some enjoyment in this nicely printed book, it will undoubtedly prove to be of considerable fun to our young children in school.

(*Continued next page*)

The Chinese Dragon

The Chinese Dragon, by L. Newton Hayes with an Introduction by Fong F. Sec, LL. D. Third Edition. Commercial Press (Shanghai, 1923) pp. XI, 66.

This is a book which might well be commended to Mr. Bok, of *Ladies' Home Journal* fame, who some months ago published a delightfully pungent article in the *Atlantic* entitled "I didn't know that." In this pleasing study of the Dragon Mr. Bok, as well as most foreigners—and not a few Chinese—would find a number of things that he—and they—'didn't know before."

The fact that this is the third edition, or second reprint, shows the interest which the study has aroused. The dragon, as the author hints in his preface, is a subject about which many of us are likely to think we know a good deal until someone happens along and begins to question for specific information. Mr. Hayes is to be congratulated upon his pertinacity in going after information on a subject upon which he found distinguished sinalogues conspicuously lacking in definite knowledge. The fact that information on the Chinese dragon "never had been" collected evidently did not discourage him—a fact for which the numerous readers of this study must be thankful. The place of the Dragon in Chinese life, the origin of the dragon idea, the varieties and appearance of dragons in China, beliefs regarding them, and the hold of the dragon on China are some of the topics discussed. Perhaps the most attention-arresting chapter is the one on "People who have seen dragons." In this several stories appear of those who claim to have seen this wonderful animal which is apparently almost as common in the Celestial Kingdom as are h'aunts and goblins in the graveyards of southeastern America.

Chapter six on "The Dragon in Western Mythology" might have been strengthened by reference to Mr. Walter Alison Phillips' article on the Dragon in the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 8, pp. 466-8. Mr. Phillips says in one place: "Here it may be said, in general, that in the East ... the serpent or dragon was symbolic of the principle of evil .... In Greece and Rome, on the other hand, while the Oriental idea of the serpent as an evil power found an entrance and gave birth to a plentiful brood of terrors ... the *draconies* were also at times conceived as beneficent powers ...." Mr. Hayes' ideas are perhaps stated a little broadly in comparison with Mr. Phillips' inasmuch as the former gives the impression that the Oriental dragon is practically always beneficent and considered as a symbol of honor. His statements on this subject should have been qualified. But probably he uses the word "Oriental" as synonymous with, and instead of, "Chinese."

A few errors of English and others of a typographical nature mar the work to a quite slight extent: e.g. "during the Manchu dynasty," "during the Tang dynasty," "during the Ming dynasty," "insipient tornadoes" (p. 34); in two notes to illustrations, which, by the way, are excellent, the Jesuit Priest Verbiest's name is given as "Veribest"—an error which makes the reader think rather of mincemeat than of the distinguished and scholarly Jesuit. Probably Mr. Hayes did not read the final proofs of his book himself. One might wish also that the author had discussed the ideas of the Taoists in reference to the dragon. These errors, or omissions, are nevertheless of small significance, and do not detract from the real value of one of the most interesting contributions to sinology that has appeared of late.

H. F. MacNair

St. John's University, November 22, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, Deceased.

Cause No. 2297
Estate No. 530
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 17, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY FINE TWINEM,
Administratrix,
c/o American Consulate, Nanking, China.

November 17, 1923.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 5th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for spot at 33¼d. is $\frac{5}{16}$d. higher than this day last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery at 32⅝d. is ¼d. up. Our official rate for T/T on London after touching 3/3⅛d. receded to last week's closing quotation 3/3d. There has again been a demand for cash and our exchange market has consisted largely of Interbank transactions in this connection, from ⅜d. to 1d. premium being generally conceded for cash. Forward rates still remain easy at round about 3/1⅝d, Feb/June delivery. There is very little doing in exchange business in connection, with Imports or Exports and we closed firm for cash and easy forward. Our stocks of silver have improved and will be further augmented by arrival of silver to the extent of Taels 12,000,000—by about the 20th inst.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 21,127,000 an increase of Tls. 2,354,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 30,570,000 a decrease of $ 520,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 2,130,000.

Estimated value Tls. 44,637,000 as against Tls. 60,715,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 29	Friday Nov. 30	Saturday Dec. 1	Monday Dec. 3	Tuesday Dec. 4	Wednes Dec. 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.038	3/3½	3/3⅛3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅛3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/3⅝	3/3⅝3 3⅜	3/3⅞	3/3⅝/3⅛	3/3¼	3/3⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/3⅜	3/3⅜3/4	3/4	3/3⅜3/3⅜	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
T/T India	224.644	230½	229¾231¼	230	228 225¼	225¼	225½
T/T France	1,258 461	1340	13401345	1330	13151300	1315	1320
T/T N Y.	69.615	71¾	71⅜ 72⅛	71¾	71¾ 70½	70½	70¾
T/T H'kong	72.336	70⅝	70⅝ 70⅜	70⅝	70⅜ 70⅜	70⅜	70⅝
T/T Japan	70.019	67¼	67⅛ 67	67	67½ 68½	68½	68½
T/T Batavia	187.481	194⅛	194½195½	195½	194½192	192	192½
T/T Straits	74.259	71½	71½ 71	71	71½ 72⅛	72½	72½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.851	3/4⅜	3/5⅛3/5	3/5	3/4⅜3/4⅛	3/4¼	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5	3/5⅛3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5 3/4½	3/4½	3/5⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4 351	3/5¼	3/5⅜3 5⅛	3/5½	3/5⅛3/4⅜	3/4⅜	3/5⅛
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,330.769	1420	14201425	1410	13951380	1395	1400
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.961	74⅛	74⅜ 74⅜	74⅜	74⅛ 73⅞	73½	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74⅜	75⅛ 75⅛	75⅛	74⅜ 74	74	74½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/16	33¼	33 1/8	33⅛	33⅜	33¼
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64⅛	G. $.	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 64⅛	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 64⅛
**Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 326 70	Tls. 326 00	Tls. 328 40	Tls. 330 80	Tls. 328 40	Tls. 329 70
**Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.95	71.85	72.325	72.20	72.325	72.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	12%	10%	7%	9%	7%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81.25
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	New York on London	T/T 435⅛
,, ,, 4	3⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅛
,, ,, 6	3 1/32%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅝
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2½

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan on the U. S. A. Supreme Court Decision

References : P. 32

Questions : 1. What is the decision referred to? 2. Why are the comments of the Japanese newspapers and magazines of especial interest on this decision? 3. What is the tone of the criticism here given? 4. What further plans are announced in reference to legislation re Orientals on the Pacific Coast? 5. What is at the root of this whole question?

Topic 2: Wood, Quezon, and Taxes in the Philippines

References : Pp. 31-2

Questions : 1. Where has Governor-General Wood recently gone? Why? 2. What bill has he recently vetoed? 3. On what grounds? Do you agree in general with his reasoning? Explain. 4. Who is Manuel Quezon? Can you name any of his political view? 5. What happens when the Governor-General of the Philippines vetoes a measure and the Legislature passes it over his veto? 6. Why is the present instance particularly interesting?

Topic 3: China and Soviet Russia

References : P. 30,24

Questions : 1. What has the President of China recently ordered Dr. C. T. Wang to do? 2. What significance is attached to this measure? Why? 3. Why are relations between the Chinese government and the Soviet envoy apparently growing strained? 4. What possibilities are there?

Topic 4: Thanksgiving Proclamation

References : P. 4

Questions : 1. Who issued the Proclamation? 2. Has he ever issued one before? Explain. 3 How far back does the American Thanksgiving Day go? 4. Do Americans give thanks only once a year? What is the real meaning of this day? 5. Is there any similar festival in China, and in England? 6, What events of importance are touched on by the President in the Proclamation?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Militarism, Autonomy, or Bolshevism

References : Pp. 5-6

Questions : 1. Who is Dr. Ferguson, and where did he deliver the speech quoted here? 2. What constitutes the main causes of difficulty in China, according to Dr. Ferguson? 3, Does he think the Republic will fall in China? 4. How has President Tsao been busying himself since entering the Presidential office? What is being said by his friends and his enemies in reference to his activities? With which do you agree? 5; What is Feng Yu-hsiang doing now? 6. What effect is militarism having on the Opium trade in China? 7. In what part of China is there a notable recrudescence of the planting of the poppy? 8. How may this affect the increase in China's tariff? Explain.

Topic 2: Problems of Chinese Students of Agriculture

References : Pp. 7-8

Questions : 1. How far back may the agricultural history of China be traced? 2. Discuss the means by which China's fields have been largely fertilized? 3. Compare the average size of farms in America with those in China. Why are Western farmers better able to handle large tracts of land than those in China? 4. What is the attitude of the writer toward the rapid introduction of Western agricultural machinery into China? Explain. 5. What is the effect of the cheapness of labor in China upon the agricultural classes? 6. What is "exploitation," and what is said by the writer in reference to exploiting the agricultural classes in China?

Topic 3: Idealism in Chinese Politics

References : Pp. 1-3

Questions : 1. What is said to be the attitude of the average foreigner as to idealism among the Chinese people? Is this a fair summary? 2. What seems to have been the occasion of this editorial? 3. What explanation is given as to why the age of corrupt officials seems never to end in China? 4. How do foreign governments deal with corruption? 5. What are the conclusions of the writer?

Topic 4: Szechwan

References : Pp. 14,16

Questions : 1. How is Szechwan cut off from easy communication with the rest of China? What effect has this on its political situation? 2. What are the great names in Szechwan today? Why? 3. What can you say as to their policies in that province? 4. Who is the Governor of the province at present? Has he been affected by the recent "civil war"? 5. What is Yang Sen noing now? 6 What does the writer hold to be the possible and real significance of the struggle in Szechwan?

Topic 5: News From the South

References : Pp. 26,28,30

Questions : 1. What interesting comparison is made in reference to conditions in Kwangtung? 2. What financial measures are being taken by Dr. Sun in the South at present? 3. How is Mr. Sun Fo said to have been busying himself lately? 4. Where is General Chen Chiung-ming now?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Opium in Macao

References : P. 1.

Questions: 1. How is the opium traffic regulated in Macao? 2. What is the meaning of the term "farm" applied to this subject? 3. What is a "lakh"? 4. How much is expected from the opium monopoly in Macao? 5. To what country does Macao belong?

Topic 2: Famine Relief Money

References : Pp. 3-4

Questions : 1. How does it happen that so much money was left over from the famine a few years ago? 2. Are there any famines now, or expected during the coming winter? 3. How much money was collected in the "famine drive" in the United States in 1920-21? 4. What division has recently been made of the surplus? 5. How is it planned to use this? 6. In case there is another famine in C hina will another "drive" be made?

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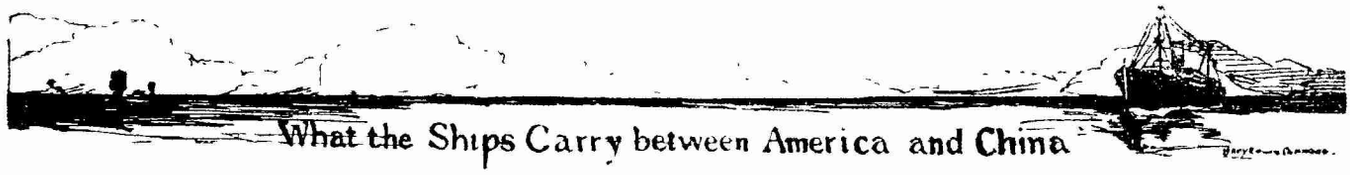

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S. S. Miyaura Maru, October 29,
From U. S. A.

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Tobacco, Leaf	,,	895
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	

S. S. Yingchow, October 29.
From U S. A.

Typewriters	Pcs.	8

S. S. Kangean, October 30,
From U. S A.

Ink, Printing	,,	232
Wheat	,,	76,634
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	16,125

S. S. Edmore, October 31,
From U. S. A.

Wheat	Pls.	39,964
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. Ft.	19,607

S. S. Empress of Canada, Nov. 3.
To New York.

Egg, Yolk, Dried	Pls.	467

S. S. Africa Maru, November 3.
To Vancouver.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	180

To Seattle

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	12

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	14.84

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Rereeled:		
White, Other Ports, Bls. 120	Pls.	118.63
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 75	Pls.	74 52
White, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Yellow, Other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	19.84
Bristles	,,	50
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	8
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	2,500

S. S. Taketoyo Maru, November 6
To New York

Bristles	Pls	374
Camphor	,,	168
Hides, Buffalo	,,	284
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	33
Oil, Wood	,,	2,361
Seed, Sesamum	,,	826
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	76,800

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.82
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	102
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	77
Carpets	Hk. Tls	3,282

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 5	Pls	4 90
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 479	,,	478.18
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	27 00
,, ,, Shantung	,,	19.00
Boneware	,,	10
Bristles	,,	244
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	44
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	169
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	125
,, Sheep's,	,,	48
Straw Braid, Fancy	,,	19
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	12,600
Skin, Mats, Dog	,,	556
Skins, Dog	,,	10,000
,, Kid	,,	1,100
,, Lamb	,,	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	16,750
,, Rabbit	,,	14,600
,, Sheep	,,	5,000
Umbrellas	,,	1,020
Carpets	Hk. Tls	17,493

S. S. Rigi, November 7.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	23,602
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. Ft.	237,627

S. S. Bolton Castle November 8.
From U. S. A.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	1,421
Leather, Enamelled	,,	2
Oil, Castor, Medicinal	,,	30
Paper, Coated	,,	255
,, Writing	,,	38
,, Unclassed	,,	752
Leather, Imitation	Pcs.	14
Typewriters	,,	26
From Manila.		
Spirits of Wine	Galls.	16,800

S. S. President Pierce, November 9
To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.93
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	9.41
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	146
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	5
Brassware	,,	11
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	328
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	726
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	595
Feathers	,,	153
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	10
Oil, Wood	,,	450
Paper Cuttings	,,	490
Seed, Sesamum	,,	83

S. S. Korea Maru, November 8.
To San Francisco.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	31
Iron, Pig	,,	504

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	27

S. S. President Madison, November 5.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 800	Pls.	2.894
Iron Chains	,,	29
Apples, Fresh	,,	461
Bones, Cow	,,	304
Flour, Wheat	,,	334
Milk, Evaporated	,,	402
Bedsteads	Pcs.	16
Motor-cars	,,	6

S. S. President Grant, November 8.
To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Mist.	Pls.	144
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	75
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	126
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	1,718
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,280

T. Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls	3,027

To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	49.66

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	15,22

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.10
Wool, Sheep's	,,	279

To Baltimore.

Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	113
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	15
Bristles	,,	21
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	631

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,100	Pls.	4,13"

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 50	Pls.	49.10
,, other Ports, Bls. 15	,,	15 00
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	121
,, Sheep's	,,	53
Carpets	Hk. Tls	1,672
Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	1,350
,, in Shell	,,	4,339
Carpets	Hk. Tls	2,747

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls	19.60
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	16

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—We have had a strong bull market all the week, accompanied by quite a revival in speculation, and at the close last night an average net advance of some two taels was held, with sentiment still almost unanimous in favor of much higher prices. Conditions are such that speculators of all sizes seem to have become imbued with the idea of very high prices for cotton in the near future. Receipts from the interior marts are very small with no indications of any improvements in the future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings.

During the past week Mid-Americans have risen some 200 points, i. e. G $10.00 per bale and though the rise has been rapid the position seems to be well maintained.

From the above, it will be seen that the outlook for China staple continues very encouraging and from present indications it is in a quite healthy condition and we therefore continue to feel that purchases should be made on all reactions.

Yarn:—As was to be expected we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week with prices advanced from five to six taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. Considering conditions generally, we cannot see how the price of the local yarn can decline and if there is a change it will be towards improvement.

Liverpool, November, 29, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		21.99	Pence
,, ,,	January	21.82	,,
,, ,,	March	21.73	,,

Market:—*Strong.*

New York, November, 28, 1923.

New York Market:—

December	37.43	Cents
January	36 65	,,
March	36.70	,,
May	36.82	,,
July	35.98	,,
Spot	37.60	,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Bombay, November, 28, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May,	Rps.	695	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	574	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	660	,, ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	49.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	,,	46.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	48.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	49.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	43.00

Market:—*Strong.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER; DEPUTY CLERK R. J. PEYTON-GRIFFEN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 28, 1923, S. P. No. 39, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of Patrick McCaffery; testimony taken of A. H. Swan, C. D. Murphy; submitted to jury.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 4, 1923, Mukden Consular District. In re Hugh Gunn's Estate; order authorizing sale of certain property.

,, 4, ,, Cause No. 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's will; order authorizing certain expenditures.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's estate; order authorizing distribution of proceeds of sale and other undistributed assets

H. M. SHIREK. v. GETZ BROS

(Continued from last week.)

merely states that "they * * advise us to take legal proceedings"—against whom or for what purpose is nowhere suggested in the letter. And when we turn to the evidence, the omissions of the letter seem even mere significant. For it is undisputed (p. 3) that defendant's manager, while claiming to have "received a cable from his home office * * would not" show it and "was not willing to do so." Defendant's counsel stated in open court that the cable was in his office but neither was it produced nor was the manager called nor was his absence explained. The rule is that where a party fails to produce in support of his contention available evidence, it is presumed to be adverse. As was said by the Supreme Court:

> "The conduct of the party in omitting to produce that evidence in elucidation of the subject-matter in dispute, which is within his power and which rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords occasion for presumptions against him, since it raises strong suspicion that such evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejudice."[4]

Finally there is the undisputed fact (p. 3) that the manager did not "take legal proceedings" against the original purchasers, as he naturally would have done had such instructions been received from the home office. On the contrary the manager states in his letter (Ex. D.) that "the cargo has been turned over to our compradore, who we will hold for decision of arbitration as to the reliability of the original purchaser." Clearly we could not find from this evidence that "cable advice from the home office" did not "permit sale without suit against original buyers." The inference to be drawn from the manager's course of action seems quite the contrary for it is undisputed (p. 3) he did sell "to a different party."

The contention that plaintiff did not present its claim "within seven days after the buyers have been notified of the arrival of the goods in Shanghai" is not pleaded in the answer and "all defenses not made in the pleadings are considered waived."[5]

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4. Kirby v. Tallmadge, 160 U. S. 379, 40 L. ed. 463, quoting Starkie on Ev. I, 54. See also The New York, 175 U. S. 204, 44 L. ed. 126; Clifton v. U. S. 4 How. 242, 11 L. ed 957; The M. E. Luckenbach, 174 Fed. 265; The Luckenbach, 144 Fed. 980; The Georgetown, 135 Fed, 854; The Bombay, 46 Fed. 665; The Fred. M. Lawrence, 15 Fed. 635; The Freddie L. Porter, 8 Fed. 871.

5. Cyc. XXI, 128.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 28, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion for a new trial.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution; notice of motion.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co.; notice of appeal.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; deposition.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; substitution of attorneys for defendant.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; substitution of attorneys for defendant.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 726, Lane v. Lane; petition.

Dec. 1, ,, Corpn ,, 150, Mark L. Moody, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

,, 1, ,, Cause ,, 2266, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; plaintiff's brief.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; motion for new trial; notice of motion.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2356, Pacific Trading Co. Inc. v. S. L. Jones & Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works. Inc.; marshal's return of summons

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; oath of executor.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; answer.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2357, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; information; warran issued.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; defendant's memorandnm brief.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; notice of motion.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's will; petition.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2358, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will; petition; depositions.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2357, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2359, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; information; warrant issued.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al; praecipe for execution.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2292, Isai Moiseevicz Burlakoff et al. v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; motion to strike from answer.

It may be observed, however, that there is a total lack of evidence that plaintiff was ever "notified of the *arrival* of the goods in Shanghai." He knew, indeed, that they were here when the contract was signed but as to their *arrival* nothing is said. Besides knowledge is not the same as notice "for knowledge may exist without notice and there may be notice without any actual knowledge"[6]. In order to invoke the clause, defendant must show that it "notified (plaintiff) of the arrival of the goods"—which it seems never to have done. The clause is a highly technical one and must be invoked most strongly against its originator. Indeed it is doubtful if the contract was even signed within seven days of the arrival of the goods, and if not, compliance with counsel's construction of it would have been impossible.[7]

We must find, therefore, that defendant committed a breach of its contract to deliver these goods and the evidence renders it easy to assess plaintiff's damages. His testimony (p. 5) is undisputed that he suffered a loss of Tls. 6,000, that "the purchase price under the contract was Tls. 2.75 per picul. There was approximately six thousand piculs and the market price was approximately Tls. 1.00 higher and I could have sold for Tls. 3.75." Not only is this undisputed but it is corroborated by two other witnesses (pp. 10, 11) dealing in the goods forming the subject-matter of the sale. Defendant produced no competent evidence as to value and we must, therefore, overrule defendant's motion to dismiss and find that the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time and place of delivery[8] was six thousand (6,000) taels, for which sum with interest thereon from February 28, 1922, the agreed date of delivery, together with costs, judgment is accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiff and against defendant.

6. Bispham, Equity, (7th ed.), 397.
7. See Anson, Contracts (Huffoutt's ed.) sec. 410.
8. Cyc. XXXV, 633.

Dec. 4, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; reply.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 28, 1923, S. P. No. 39, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Patrick McCaffery; jurors' oath; verdict; jurors' discharge.

,, 30, ,, Crim. ,, 543, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.

,, 30, ,, Civil ,, 2, Yok Sang v. J. Hamilton; marshal's return of writ of execution.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; writ of execution issued.

SESSION AT HANKOW, CHINA

Nov. 27, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; testimony taken of H. A. A. Sobbe, R. C. Mackay, G. Humphreys, N. H. Crawford, Fung Yin Foo, Li Hsi Chen, and Hu Yin Kang; continued.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; testimony taken of Fung Yin Foo, H. A. Wiley; submitted.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1679, Grozier v. Grozier; motion to dismiss; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 28, 1923 Cause No. 1679 Grozier v Grozier; order of dismissal.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S N L T P L Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S N L T P L Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T P L Mail	S N L Nights Express T P L Express
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19 35	23 30	Peking d											9.05	—	—	
Nansiang d		7 28	7 45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a											13 00	—	14 35	9 35
Soochow d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39	·	—	1 39	Do d											—	—	—	
Wusih d	7 00	9 57		10.44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a											13 20	—	—	10 06
Changchow d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 40	15 28		16 38		21 38		—	3 42	Do d											21 57	—	—	19 50
Tanyang d	9 30	11 52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu d											6 51	—	—	6 00
Chinkiang d	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33				—	5 14	Hsuchowfu d											14 58	—	18 49	16 02
Nanking a	12 20	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow a											15 50	16 15		23 00
Pukow d												8 50	10 00	Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			17 29	18 27		0.52
Hsuchowfu d												17 08	19 48	Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			18 03	19 26		—
Tsinanfu d												2 04	5 58	Tanyang d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 57	20 46		2 41
Tientsin Central a												—	—	Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			19 43	21 52		3 53
Do d												10 13	15 32	Wusih d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15.33			20 32			4 58
Tientsin East a												—	15 42	Soochow d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			—			6 26
Do d												10 25		Nansiang d	8.15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18 40	20 35				6 50
Peking a												14 25		Shanghai North a	8 42	11.00	12 05	13 30	15 00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00			

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13.55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 46	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17.16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 17	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17 20	18 45	20.10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 54	22 20	23 45	1 10

R Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*		*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	*8.21*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15 43*	*17 33*		*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...		
Kenshangmun dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51		
Hangchow dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...	Kenshangmun dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02		
Zahkou arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...	Konzenchiao arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15		